

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 69

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS
TWO PAGES

"BREAD BASKET OF WORLD" ASKS TO BE OPENED UP

Upper Mississippi Region Demands Freer Outlet to Market by Water Route

IS ASKING CONGRESS FOR DEEPER CHANNEL

Declares Vast Tonnage Awaits Nine-Foot Waterway—Army Engineer Is Opposed

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Northwest wants to see the Mississippi River made into a full capacity, no-transfer highway for its commercial length of nearly 2000 miles. It hopes to bring St. Paul and Minneapolis so close to New Orleans that only a barge's length divides them and to hook up the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico in a new business partnership.

The Northwest regards itself as an "inland empire of land-locked states," as a "marooned dominion." It looks back to the war-time complaint of "bread basket of the world," and points out that Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Montana rank higher in area, population and resources than a dozen European nations, and it asks why it should not have an unrestricted trade outlet south to tide water.

Marshalling an array of experts, it is asking Congress for a deeper navigation channel in the upper Mississippi—at present six feet—between the Twin Cities and St. Louis, where it would connect with the nine-foot channel south. This would end the present necessity of reloading into bigger barges at St. Louis, thus saving time and money.

Practical Value Debated
The Northwest, to which the Twin Cities is a natural gateway, holds its right to a trade outlet to be axiomatic. Therefore, leaders of some 10,000,000 people, it is said, are vigorously demanding the deep channel and defending it against the expert judgment of at least one army engineer.

In a preliminary report to the board of army engineers, Maj. C. L. Hall of the Rock Island division averred that the maximum savings with the proposed nine-foot channel would be insufficient to repay even the minimum cost of the improvement.

Against this opinion proponents of the project have mobilized an impressive array of figures. These portray more adequately than words the magnitude of this great granary, and picture likewise a manufacturing range of no mean dimensions, to say nothing of the dairying and mineral wealth to be found here.

They show an approximate shipping production of more than 2,250,000 tons, exclusive of agricultural products, which it is declared would

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Dr. Little Urges Character Tests as College Need

Unselfishness, Leadership, Courage and Industry Are Real Requirements

Dr. Clarence C. Little, recently resigned president of the University of Michigan, recommends such changes in college entrance requirements as will result in alumni who will "throw themselves into the life of their community as unselfishly and as naturally as they dress in the morning." Dr. Little addressed in Boston the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club.

Dr. Little said that college alumni have been "tremendously overlooked" in the scheme of American education. He used the collegiate phrase that he opposed "high hatting" alumni, and industry in the nation plus business experience they may be of invaluable aid. Further, he said, graduates will respond readily to the proper appeal from their alma mater.

"I believe American education has paid too much attention to subjects and courses and not enough to character and intelligence," said Dr. Little. "So much thought is given to method that often sight is lost of the ultimate goal, namely a continued mental growth."

Sea Blockade Limited to Defense From Aggression in 'New Freedom'

Vote of 77 to 51 at British Forum Opposes Theory That Right to Exert Economic Pressure Is Essential—Ban Advised on Old Slogans

LONDON—The question of the British attitude toward freedom of the seas was debated at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Feb. 15, under auspices of the League of Nations Union, when a challenging motion put forward by Rear Admiral E. A. Taylor, representing "big navy" critics, declaring that it is essential that the British Empire in time of war should be able to exert full economic pressure on an enemy country by preventing importation of war material or food, was defeated by a vote of 77 to 51.

W. Arnold Forster was chief speaker for the other side, his argument being that the seas should be closed only by international action and blockade reserved for defense against a world peace breaker.

Mr. Forster argued that false assumptions long had vitiated discussion. "The old freedom of the seas theory is dead," he said, "and the sooner we realize that fact the better. It is useless now to revive the old slogan 'free ships make free goods, excepting contraband,' or 'private property at sea is inviolable.' Contraband should be immune from capture."

Traditions Halt Progress
"For distinctions upon which these historic compromises were based have been found to be unreal in a war between organized modern states. It is idle to pretend that civil and military supplies and state and private property can be distinguished. Traditional exceptions regarding contraband and blockade knock a fatal breach through the rule."

"These attempts to patch up com-

promises between irreconcilable claims of neutrals and private belligerents cannot even afford reliable protection to neutral traders, let alone enduring solution of the problem.

"But new freedom of the seas ideas are very much alive. It is to our real interest and to that of the whole world that high seas and international seaways should never be closed at all unless by international action for enforcement of international covenants."

Have a Common Objective
"That means, of course, our renunciation of such remnants of the right of private blockade as remain to us after signature of the Covenant and Pact. Modern developments have made the weapon of private blockade far less potent against the continental state and far more effective against our island state than it was so late as the World War."

"And on political and moral grounds the case for complete renunciation is overwhelming. Despite such things as the League of Nations resolution concerning a boycott of a nation violating the pact it seems probable that American opinion will not now accept the full implications of the new principle."

"It seems possible, too, that we may unfortunately find ourselves unable wholly to avoid old sterile debate about the rules of private war. But British policy should be directed toward maintaining the old anarchy, not toward old 'freedom' but toward that new freedom of the seas which in the light of new conditions is a common objective and not matter of dispute."

VATICAN STATUS MAY STOP PACT WITH PRUSSIAN

Reich Alone Authorized to Maintain Relations With Other Nations

BERLIN—The concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State may have the unexpected result of rendering it impossible for German federal states to conclude separate concordats with the Vatican and thus prevent conclusion of the Prussian concordat now under preparation because the international status of the Reich is changed, it is announced by the Berliner Stimmen (Berlin voices), the organ of the Peoples' Party.

By concluding the treaty of reconciliation with the Italian state, the Pope receives back his sovereignty and thus the right to conclude international treaties, the article states.

Article 78 of the German constitution declares that the Reich alone is authorized to maintain official relations with other nations and that if Federal States wish to conclude separate treaties with other countries these need consent of the Reich.

Hitherto Federal States were in a position to conclude a concordat with the Vatican because the latter was not a "State" in the sense as defined in the German constitution. The question also arises, the article continues, whether the Bavarian concordat still is valid, especially if the Reich should refuse to sanction it.

SWANSON STARTS ACTION AGAINST CHICAGO GANGS

Police Heads Ordered to Close Gambling Houses and Liquor Stores

CHICAGO—A most drastic step directed against the Chicago gang war has been taken by Judge John A. Swanson, state's attorney, in ordering the police to cut off the sale of liquor and telling them they would be held directly responsible. No single order concerning prohibition enforcement here has been so sharp or so powerful.

Violation of the prohibition law has been frequently cited as the cause of rival gangs preying upon each other in strife over territory, but Judge Swanson did not hold it so. The prosecutor cited gambling first.

The city is aroused as never before by the duels between the gunmen gangsters. The episode in the North Side garage, when seven men were lined up against the wall and disposed of with a volley, has apparently brought a long smoldering civic discontent to a head.

New Type of Prosecutor
The summons to the prosecutor's office of the commissioner of police, every deputy commissioner, every police captain, the sheriff and the head of the county highway police is typical of the new type of prosecution of crime in Chicago.

The instructions and the warning given them are not regarded here as a high sounding but actually empty shout to ally public indignation, as so often has been the case. Chicago has a new type of prosecutor intent upon doing something to wipe out Chicago's reputation for crime, but apparently the gangs have not learned this yet.

For the first time since Chicago became a great city and liquor became powerful, the police, the sheriff, the legislature and Judge Swanson's record was dry and he was indorsed for election as state's attorney by the Anti-Saloon League, which broke its rule of confining itself to state offices to do so. The previous prosecutor was one of the city of Chicago's most influential political wets.

Order to Be Obedied
The police commissioner, William E. Russell, stated that the state's attorney's order would be obeyed. In Judge Swanson's directions to the police, sheriff and others, he said:

"There is no such place as a 'soft drink parlor,' and there is no warrant in common sense for the existence of the places still commonly called saloons. The speaker, the soft drink parlor and the back stairs beer club are all rendezvous for the loafer, the thief, the thug, and are the only sources of income to the racketeer, the alcohol agent and the wholesale bootlegger. These rascals will not linger in a community which does not support them."

"Gambling will not further be tolerated anywhere in this county. It is the direct cause of most of the gun crime and forgery, together with lar-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Talkies to Save Inauguration Din as Radio Bears Speech Around World

Jefferson's Address Was Heard by Only Few Hundred Within Range of His Voice—Millions Will Hear Hoover on March 4

WASHINGTON—For the first time in history a presidential inauguration will be recorded in talking motion pictures, when Herbert Hoover takes his oath of office on March 4. The greatest radio hookup in history will carry his inauguration address around the world. A great aerial demonstration of army and navy aircraft will participate in the celebration. A crowd of spectators exceeding any Washington has ever seen is expected to flock to the city for the event.

These are some of the announcements which have caused residents of this city—which has witnessed so many like events—to turn back the pages of history and marvel at what the comparison reveals.

In 1801, Thomas Jefferson, first President to be inaugurated in Washington, walked from his lodgings to the Capitol through a city of trees, and at the site of the then unfinished government building looked down toward the Potomac over a wilderness almost unbroken, save for a few lime-kilns and temporary huts for laborers.

His escort consisted of a small troop of militia and a few citizens who had joined the procession. His acceptance speech was heard only by those in the immediate range of his voice, and it was several months before reports of it reached the outposts of the Nation.

Record of Marching Years
The record of the marching years revolves 128 times.

On March 4, 1929, when Herbert Hoover's inaugural procession rolls its phantasmic-dread way down Pennsylvania Avenue, it will move through a city of more than half-a-million population. Spectators lining the streets and gazing from windows and roof-tops will number tens of thousands. The purr of motors, the tread of sabers and the cheer of spectators, will ascend to mingle with the drone of airplane propellers and the roar of airplane and dirigible exhausts which will come pouring from the great aerial parade army and navy air chiefs are planning.

And all of it—the cheers, the

"Gentleman Pilot" Is New Profession

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO

"GENTLEMAN pilot" and companion" is the new calling being opened up by Daniel Robertson, former chief flying instructor and manager of the Robertson School of Aviation.

Mr. Robertson, brother of the general operations manager of the Universal Aviation Corporation, has started for Mexico City, Mexico, to take up his new work as an employee of Señor Eduardo y Turbide, Mexican millionaire and sportsman.

ROOT, ON SAILING, DECLARES PEACE AIDED BY COURT

Geneva Meeting Only One of Opinion, He Says, but May Help United States

NEW YORK—Elihu Root has just departed aboard the steamship Augustus of the Italian-American Line, for Genoa to serve as a member of the committee named by the League of Nations to study and report on whether amendments are desirable to the statute which established the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Mr. Root declared that his mission was an unofficial one and that he would represent and taught save his "own opinion" at the meeting, which is to meet March 1, and is expected to conclude its deliberations by April 1.

On the other hand, in informed quarters here the view was expressed that Mr. Root's membership in the committee was of great significance, as it might lead to revision of the statutes in such a way as to cause the United States to enter the World Court. In this connection, attention was called to Revision 5, which the Senate wrote into its ratification of the World Court protocol but which has not yet been accepted by other signatories to the treaty.

Attention also was called to the fact that Mr. Root saw President Coolidge and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently, when it was believed he conferred with them regarding his present mission. Informed persons also said that he saw Mr. Hoover.

The occasion for the new committee, according to Mr. Root, comes of the fact that when the plan of the Court was devised by the committee in 1920 and adopted by the countries in the League of Nations, it was still in the theoretical stage. Since its organization in 1921, however, the Court has had seven years of actual experience and great success, he said, with business to nearly the limit of its capacity.

"It has disposed of a great number of controversies and disputed questions," Mr. Root continued, "and has been the means of finally disposing

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Cuban Member of World Court Defends Stand of United States



DR. ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE

Way Opening to American Entry, Judge de Bustamante Tells Atlanta Forum—Dr. Mims Forecasts Greater Democracy—Greek Editor Foresees Lasting Peace

ATLANTA, Ga.—The second annual Southeastern Citizenship Conference held at Emory University, located here, was marked by such internationally-known figures as Judge Antonio S. de Bustamante, of Havana, one of the judges of the World Court; Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of the Atlantis, New York, Greek language newspaper; Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University; Walter F. Dodd, Chicago governmental expert, and Dr. Walter Merk, German educator and political expert.

Judge Bustamante, who opened the conference with an address on the "United States and the World Court," predicted that changes in the World Court regulations will be made which will cause the United States to enter it.

He defended the attitude of the United States toward the World Court, declaring that "no one can suppose that the United States aspires to international privilege" in demanding the five reservations to the World Court rules now under consideration.

Study of Senate's Policy
The meeting at The Hague, March 12, 1929, of the commission of jurists, appointed by the League of Nations to study the question of amending the statute of the Court which is objectionable to the United States, to which Elihu Root has been invited, may "overcome all difficulties if the commission takes the attitude of the United States Senate into account and seeks a way to satisfy it by solutions that will please everybody."

He said: "It is not because reservations voted by the United States are not acceptable to the nations who are members of the Court that they have not been accepted. It is because the permanent rules of the Court are somewhat in conflict with them and do not provide for adherence with reservations that has halted the 'United States' entrance to this Court."

Judge Bustamante declared: "The moment is propitious for incorporating in formulas accepted by all the will and deed of the civilized nations of the globe. The last World War has left in the political and diplomatic atmosphere longings for peace. Justice has ever been the most insurmountable barrier to force, and the most effective preventive to frustrate it."

Nearing End of Goal
"The Kellogg Peace Pact takes up and develops this noble theme. One step more and the end of the road

will be reached. The universal acceptance of the new statute of the World Court will be theory turned to practice, the affirmation of principles translated into facts, preaching changed to doing, danger replaced by tranquility, and mankind leaving to history the traces of his primitive life to follow now an existence just and glorious." Judge de Bustamante further declared in a group conference that the court will become

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

France Holds Treaty Rights Against Spain

Dictator's Policy Impinges on Privileges Secured to French in 1862

PARIS—France has taken strong measures to protect the interests of its nationals against the policy of the Spanish Government to drive foreign enterprise out of the country.

After repeated diplomatic representations at Madrid the French Government asked for arbitration in the matter but this has now been refused, and demands are increasing here that even more drastic steps be taken. In particular, umbrage has been aroused at the statement of Jose Calvo Sotelo in the Spanish National Assembly that "the expulsion of foreign societies has brought to the Spanish Government 100,000,000 francs or 400,000,000 francs. Part of this has been taken from British savings and part from French, and this is only the beginning."

Spain has the right, it is admitted in France, to proceed with the nationalization of its industrial and economic forces, but this cannot be carried so far as to render a treaty with France a scrap of paper. Spain and France signed a convention in 1862, and followed it by an arbitration pact covering the handling of differences which could not be resolved through diplomatic channels. By a convention Spain gave a formal guarantee there would be no discrimination whatsoever between French established in Spain and Spanish subjects. The article in the Journal des Debats declares the Spanish directorate has not ceased to violate this stipulation during the past year.

The Debats remarks further that the French companies which have been in Spain for 50 years have been pushed aside in favor of Spanish groups which have been created simply to take their places. Rules have been made forbidding French engineers and certain classes of French employees from working in Spain. Laws and exceptional tribunals the Debats charges with having been formed for the "spoliation" of French interests. Spain replied to the French request for arbitration by saying it could not accept arbitration, as the question was of vital economic importance.

The comment of the Debats on this is that it is a policy which has never been Spanish to the country, and that it is one which Spain has never until today followed.

DISARMAMENT TALK WELCOMED IN WASHINGTON

British Proposal Considered Vague and Unofficial, However

ALSO SEEN AS PLAN TO DODGE SEA CODE

Clarification of Neutrals' Rights Is Declared More Vital Than New Parley

WASHINGTON—Intimations from London from unauthenticated sources that the British Government contemplates another naval disarmament conference, coupled with a press statement from Sir Esme Howard, English Ambassador here, to the same effect, were received with friendly but most cautious interest by government leaders.

There is much sentiment here among responsible authorities for further limitation of naval armament, but the London story was subject to too many unpredictable contingencies to be viewed as a concrete proposition. Without exception every important leader approached on the matter expressed the view that the project had been broached primarily for "home consumption."

A Senator whose opinion on international affairs is of the greatest importance, while declining to discuss the matter for direct quotation, issued two serious criticisms of the British program.

"A Campaign Gesture"
He characterized it as an election campaign gesture and then challenged its purpose as directed to attempting to prevent the calling of a conference for the consideration of a maritime code. This Senator has long been deeply interested in bringing about a recodification of sea law.

It is his opinion that the re-establishment of a system of law defining the rights of neutrals on the sea would do immeasurable good in eliminating a fundamental cause of friction between the United States and Great Britain. He holds there is much general sentiment in favor of a recodification in England, but that the Admiralty and big navy advocates are opposed to the proposition and desire to sidetrack it.

According to his reasoning, if the British Admiralty could bring about another armament limitation conference before recodification could be considered, they could sidetrack the latter. If further reductions resulted they could argue that a maritime code was not needed, this Senator declares. If the conference failed as did that in 1907, he would back the argument, he contends, that a code was impossible to arrive at.

Say Sea Code Comes First
This Senator, and others approached on the subject, maintained that the first sound step in naval disarmament was the formulation of a maritime code. It was stated that President Hoover is of the same opinion, and that it could be expected that early in his administration and before he gave serious thought to a disarmament meeting he would propose a maritime code conference.

Despite Sir Esme Howard's press declaration, however, the State Department were inclined to the view that there was little significance attached to the proposal. One executive of the department expressed the thought that the story might be in the nature of a feeler, the majority opinion, however, was that it was primarily an English election maneuver.

In connection with Sir Esme's statement it was learned that a reporter for one of the press associations had been in the State Department for over a week, but could not use them on the authority of the Ambassador. When the morning papers carried the story from London that Great Britain had proposed a disarmament conference after the elections there, Sir Esme authorized the release of his statement and gave copies to other reporters.

Proffer Strangely Informal
It was pointed out by government spokesmen here that proposals as platitudes for a disarmament conference do not go about it the way this proffer was handled. The matter, it was declared, is first broached confidentially and to the responsible heads of governments. The White House and State Department emphatically deny the receipt of any official word from the British Government.

Much encouragement was voiced in official quarters, however, over the situation. That a disarmament conference story should emanate from London and be approved by the British Ambassador was hailed by many as indicating the "trend of the times" and giving hope of an early getting together of the powers for further limitation of naval arms.

Japan Welcomes Project for New Arms Conference

TOKYO (AP)—Intimation by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, that Great Britain soon may take the lead in further efforts toward disarmament is welcomed here.

Reiterating a stand taken by the naval Minister before the Diet Feb. 14, a naval ministry spokesman emphasized the desirability of calling an arms reduction conference before 1931. He said Japan was willing to agree to further reductions in naval tonnage and guns, but recalled his country's desire to change the present ratio of 5-5-3 for capital ships to 10-10-7 for all classes of fighting craft.

A naval spokesman, stressing Japan's willingness to participate in

Outlawing the International Duel

Sisley Huddleston discusses the business of making war illegal

MONDAY

on the Editorial Page

Haystacks Remove Confetti After Buenos Aires Fete
BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Serpentine streamers and tons of confetti were carried away by street cleaners who used hayracks in removing debris of the annual four-day carnival here. The public spent \$450,000 for this material originally and now a waste paper firm has purchased it for \$400.

And all of it—the cheers, the

And all of it—the cheers, the

And all of it—the cheers, the

And all of it—the cheers, the

And all of it—the cheers, the

And all of it—the cheers, the

SWANSON STARTS ACTION AGAINST CHICAGO GANGS

(Continued from Page 1)

and embezzlement. Gang rivalry for control of gambling has resulted in bombings, terrorism and homicide in this community. The income of a gambling house has long been a prize to be obtained by any means.

Held to Accountability

"The police departments of the city and county—and by the latter is meant the sheriff's office—are directly responsible for the existence of these means and sources of unlawful revenue.

"This, then, is stated to direct every commanding officer and every policeman in the city of Chicago, and the sheriff and county highway police, forthwith and immediately, to close and keep closed all places everywhere in which alcoholic liquor is sold; that all places where in or whereat gambling in any guise is carried on shall be closed and kept closed; that all disorderly houses shall be shut and stay shut, and that the continued conduct and operation of the 'racket,' which has perished and pillaged legitimate business shall be stopped and ended.

"Every commanding officer in every district and division of the police department of Chicago, the sheriff and the county highway police will be held to strict accountability for the immediate closing up of conditions in his district and division and failure to immediately carry out these duties will result in such activity on the part of this office as the extreme gravity of the situation now presented warrants."

Drastic Move Demanded

Against Racketeer Gangs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—An aggressive campaign against "racketeers," who are spreading violence and outrages to all large American cities, and fearless law enforcement to dam up their vast financial resources will quickly drive these organized terrorists to cover and enable municipalities to flourish as never before under true American ideals.

This remedy for racketeering, with its accompaniment of bombings and gunplay, was placed before the Associated Employers of Indianapolis in an address by George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney at Chicago, and a leader in the anti-crime movement in that metropolis, where public indignation was aroused to high pitch this week by wholesale homicides by gangsters in a fresh outburst of lawlessness.

Privileged Violation of Law

Privileged violation of the law under paid protection of officials is the main source of the continuous flow of millions of dollars into the coffers of the "racket" leaders and may be speedily halted by vigorous and impartial prosecution under the conspiracy statutes, the Chicagoan declared. And he added that the best weapon against "political racketeering," evidenced in fraud, violence and kidnapping at elections, is to supply public apathy by militant activity and interest in politics and public office.

The "racket" has made itself plain in every one of the large American cities, Mr. Johnson asserted. Its objective—that of most major crimes—is "easy money," he explained. But where the robber and embezzler gets away with thousands of dollars, the "racketeers" with his paid privilege exacted from conniving public officials, takes a toll of millions, the attorney stated.

He classified the main sources of the "racketeers" as follows: (1) violation of national prohibition; (2) trade racketeering; (3) gambling, and (4) vice. From these, he added, spring the homicides, extortions, corruptions, interference with justice, and money to influence crooked elections.

Ample Funds Available
"This is the money that provides the sinews of war for the organized outlaws," Mr. Johnson went on, "and the gunmen who enforce their decrees. This is the money that goes to the organized bands to terrorize witnesses and if a witness has the courage to defy their decrees provides money for 'taking persons for rides.'"

"If attacking the resources of the

enemy is good strategy in war among nations, it is even more effective in the war against crime. I do not believe my fellow citizens are so prejudiced against the law that they are not willing to see their public officials attack the resources of crime no matter what their origin may be."

Within five years "racketeers" engaged in production and distribution of alcoholic beverages in violation of prohibition have been responsible for approximately 200 homicides in Chicago, for which "no one has been apprehended and no one has been punished," the speaker declared. Because of the large profits taken through this form of "racket" he said the game was extended to gambling.

Gambling Pays Tribute
Records of Cook County (Chicago) were cited to show that in suburban towns aggregating less than 100,000 population the gambling "racket," apparently with immunity from the authorities, exacted a tribute of \$750,000 annually for three years, parading the arm of the law. In one community alone it left its trace in 60 homicides perpetrated in a five-year period.

Mr. Johnson explained that "those engaged in 'racketeering' in the illicit trade associations which have sprung up have in many cases been recruited from the prohibition and gambling rackets." He gave warning that if one of these phases of the practice is to be suppressed, all of them will have to be effectively dealt with.

Without the aid of the "crooked" so-called union labor agent," Mr. Johnson declared, the illicit trade associations, with their bombing of business establishments and intimidation of merchants, could not exist.

Freedom Threatened
"His activities in this regard have no relation whatever to the purpose of organized labor and he leaves this field of endeavor to enter into direct company with these associations to further their purposes and to stifle those who will not yield and who are defiant."

"If this system of racketeering shall be permitted to grow and to gather strength, we will no longer be able to hold up the proud title of American freemen. The whole scheme of this iniquitous enterprise must be submerged and made to disappear.

"Prosecution under the conspiracy statutes is the big weapon. Examination of records of these associations and a tracing of funds and their uses, with a careful investigation of the men who constitute the criminal fringe, and proof of overt acts of violence by these criminals, make a case that will break them and they will scurry to cover."

OPIUM CONFERENCE SUPPORT IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President would be asked to urge nations participating in the Hague opium conference to give full compliance with the provisions of that gathering under a resolution introduced by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Porter said that in many foreign countries the manufacture of habit-forming drugs was permitted and no effort was made to prevent the sale of the drugs to be smuggled into this country, as the Hague conference agreed upon.

CURB ASKED ON SUBMETERING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ALBANY, N. Y.—Submetering of electricity, particularly in the larger cities of the State, has grown so steadily that there are more than 10,000 master meters now serving premises where the electrical energy is retailed by one or more submeters, according to the Public Service Commission's annual report which urges the desirability of legislation to enable the commission to adequately supervise submetering.

At
Your Service
Cables "Symphony"
Symphony
FLOWER SHOP
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Phone: Kenmore 2076-77

Warehouse Storage for
OWNERS'
Household Furniture
Packing and Shipment Arranged
1881 ESTABLISHED 1929
Phone BAC 6 Bay 1530 or 6175
BOSTON STORAGE
WAREHOUSE CO.
Safety-Vault Valuables
Edward L. Wingate, General Manager

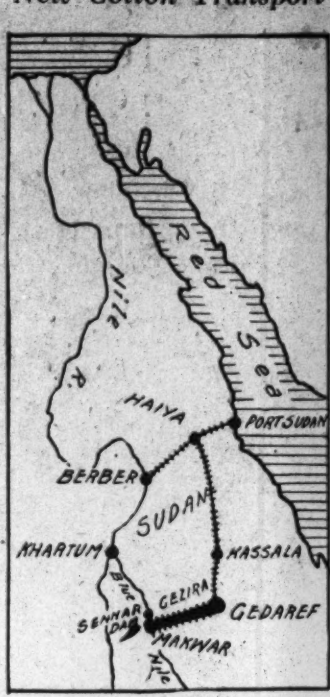
Home of Quality
Lunches
and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston St., Boston

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for
Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

Drink
"SAN HYJA"
Pale and Golden
"All Ways Good Always"
SOLD BY
S. S. PIERCE CO.
BOSTON, BROOKLINE

Hidden Treasure
If you have jewels which are no longer serviceable why not turn them into cash? Bring them to us for appraisal. Jewelry, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, articles of gold, silver and platinum accepted.
William A. Thompson Co.
Established 1883
125 Tremont Street, Boston
Opp. Park St. Church Liberty 9472

New Cotton Transport



SUDAN LINE OPENED
Heavy Black Line Shows Position of 140-Mile Rail Section, Now Completed, That Connects the Extensive Cotton District of Gezira Around the Blue Nile With the Existing Railways Running to Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

SUDAN COTTON AREA GETS LINE TO RED SEA

LONDON.—The opening is reported of 140 miles of railway giving direct communication between the Red Sea and the vast cotton-growing area in Gezira, Sudan. The new line is from Gedaref to Makwar and is the completing link in a project, begun in 1923, to give an alternative connection between the railway system south of Khartoum and Port Sudan.

In the Gezira area it opens up a part that is watered by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile.

Cuban Defends American Stand on World Court

(Continued from Page 1)

firmly established when the peoples of the world realize they have nothing to fear from it.

Function of Criticism

Dr. Edwin Mims, author of "The Advancing South," and "The Life of Sidney Lanier," who was the principal speaker of the second day in an address on "The Function of Criticism in the South," declared the southern traditions which would not admit of criticism and progress.

In a second address on "The Adventurous Democracy," Dr. Mims declared "The thrill of the undiscovered is still a most potent one. There are at a few people who are carrying on the main tradition of American adventure. We are only at the beginning, and the future means a greater democracy."

Mr. Polyzoides conducted a series of round tables on the subject "The

Time to Re-Upholster

Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enables us to be the lowest bidder in both in price and quality. All work guaranteed. Will accept your own or our samples. We do high grade upholstery.
Draperies and Mattress Work. We do all kinds of reupholstering.
H. OSCAR 124 Harvard Street, Brookline
INTERIOR DECORATOR Tel. AS 8264
Branch at 6 Tremont Road, Belmont
Formerly with Paine Furniture Co.

Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON
Next Interest Day March 11
This bank is ideally located for the convenience of depositors—near Park Street subway station and within easy reach of important business districts.
Deposits over \$24,992.04
Surplus over 2,170,126
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

WALK-OVER
Thoughts of Spring are revealed in the new pumps. "Danube" is offered in Spanish Brown with Mode inlay.
\$9.00
Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc.
176 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Southbury

WILKINS TELLS OF BIRD 'CLOUDS' BLOCKING PLANE

Reaches Chile on Return From Antarctic—Plans Weather Stations

TALCAHUANO, Chile (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, who arrived here Feb. 15 on his return from antarctic air exploration from a base at Deception Island, said he had encountered a wholly unexpected difficulty aside from the anticipated cold and the rough terrain, in the lower southern latitudes.

"The plane on numerous occasions," he said, "was hampered by immense flocks of birds which flew into the path of the machine."

The Australian explorer described the results of his flights over the frozen south, the first made in that section of the world. "I succeeded in establishing the existence of more than 1000 miles of coast line in the region situated to the west of Weddell Sea. I named it 'Bowman Coast' in honor of the distinguished director of the American Geographic Society of New York (Isaiah Bowman)."

Sir Hubert praised the work of his chief assistants, Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson and Joseph Crossan, pilots, and Orville Porter, mechanic.

TALCAHUANO, Chile (By UP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, returning to civilization after three months in the Antarctic regions, has disclosed that the purpose of his expedition is the installation of 12 meteorological stations in the Antarctic, which will furnish the entire world and South America in particular, with long range weather forecasts.

Sir Hubert is going to New York but said he would return to Deception Island and install there one of the meteorological stations.

He explained he is returning north because during the present summer months in the South it is impossible to stay on the island due to excessive heat emanating from various fissures in an extinguished volcano. During his flights he discovered that Graham Land is not a peninsula as had been supposed but a series of islands, Sir Hubert said.

Guns Captured in Vienna Raid

Action of Police Regarded as Seipel Move Toward Internal Disarmament

VIENNA.—Police raided headquarters of the "Workers Hunting and Marksmen's League" Feb. 15, seizing 30 machine guns, some rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The league, which has branches throughout Austria, and with headquarters situated in the same building as the Social-Democratic organ, Arbeiter Zeitung, is legally permitted to sell certain types of guns and small arms, but the police declared the terms of the license granted has been exceeded.

It is an open secret that government opposition parties and organizations, namely Heimwehr and Schutzbund, respectively carry arms, so the importance of this incident is not to be overrated except as showing the serious position which side is to take the initiative. In some quarters the raid is interpreted as Chancellor Ignace Seipel's first step in that direction.

VISSAR COLLECTS \$3,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The trustees of Vassar College announce gifts totaling \$3,000,000, pledged during an endowment fund campaign in 1922, collected in full. The \$3,000,000 was raised to increase the salaries of the Vassar faculty.

An Excellent Laundry Service
Telephone Miss Service at Highlands 2800 for further information
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 ALLERTON STREET BOSTON

EXHIBITION
February 15-27
Austrian Arts and Crafts

The Society of ARTS & CRAFTS
9 Park Street, Boston

WILKINS TELLS OF BIRD 'CLOUDS' BLOCKING PLANE

Reaches Chile on Return From Antarctic—Plans Weather Stations

TALCAHUANO, Chile (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, who arrived here Feb. 15 on his return from antarctic air exploration from a base at Deception Island, said he had encountered a wholly unexpected difficulty aside from the anticipated cold and the rough terrain, in the lower southern latitudes.

"The plane on numerous occasions," he said, "was hampered by immense flocks of birds which flew into the path of the machine."

The Australian explorer described the results of his flights over the frozen south, the first made in that section of the world. "I succeeded in establishing the existence of more than 1000 miles of coast line in the region situated to the west of Weddell Sea. I named it 'Bowman Coast' in honor of the distinguished director of the American Geographic Society of New York (Isaiah Bowman)."

Sir Hubert praised the work of his chief assistants, Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson and Joseph Crossan, pilots, and Orville Porter, mechanic.

TALCAHUANO, Chile (By UP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, returning to civilization after three months in the Antarctic regions, has disclosed that the purpose of his expedition is the installation of 12 meteorological stations in the Antarctic, which will furnish the entire world and South America in particular, with long range weather forecasts.

Sir Hubert is going to New York but said he would return to Deception Island and install there one of the meteorological stations.

He explained he is returning north because during the present summer months in the South it is impossible to stay on the island due to excessive heat emanating from various fissures in an extinguished volcano. During his flights he discovered that Graham Land is not a peninsula as had been supposed but a series of islands, Sir Hubert said.

Guns Captured in Vienna Raid

Action of Police Regarded as Seipel Move Toward Internal Disarmament

VIENNA.—Police raided headquarters of the "Workers Hunting and Marksmen's League" Feb. 15, seizing 30 machine guns, some rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The league, which has branches throughout Austria, and with headquarters situated in the same building as the Social-Democratic organ, Arbeiter Zeitung, is legally permitted to sell certain types of guns and small arms, but the police declared the terms of the license granted has been exceeded.

It is an open secret that government opposition parties and organizations, namely Heimwehr and Schutzbund, respectively carry arms, so the importance of this incident is not to be overrated except as showing the serious position which side is to take the initiative. In some quarters the raid is interpreted as Chancellor Ignace Seipel's first step in that direction.

VISSAR COLLECTS \$3,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The trustees of Vassar College announce gifts totaling \$3,000,000, pledged during an endowment fund campaign in 1922, collected in full. The \$3,000,000 was raised to increase the salaries of the Vassar faculty.

An Excellent Laundry Service
Telephone Miss Service at Highlands 2800 for further information
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 ALLERTON STREET BOSTON

EXHIBITION
February 15-27
Austrian Arts and Crafts

The Society of ARTS & CRAFTS
9 Park Street, Boston

tion island and install there one of the meteorological stations. He explained he is returning north because during the present summer months in the South it is impossible to stay on the island due to excessive heat emanating from various fissures in an extinguished volcano. During his flights he discovered that Graham Land is not a peninsula as had been supposed but a series of islands, Sir Hubert said.

German Coal Sent to Relieve Austria

Viennese Asked to Conserve Electric Light—Ice on Railways Dynamited

VIENNA (AP)—Austria is in the midst of a fuel famine and the Government has appealed to the German Reich to send coal.

The Germans, replying promptly to the appeal, have started hundreds of freight cars of Ruhr coal toward Austria, but the terrific snows the last week have blocked the railroad and may prevent shipments from reaching Austria for a fortnight.

The present coal supply being used for electric light is sufficient for only a few days and the Government is urging the population to go to bed early each evening to conserve coal.

After the failure of all other means of freeing bridges and railroads from ice, dynamite was used to demolish ice barriers. The extent of the food shortage in Vienna is indicated by the fact that a million persons already have been fed at army soup kitchens, in some cases even members of the aristocracy and nobility patronizing them.

MEXICAN MAIL CONTRACT LET

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department has awarded to Pan-American Airways Inc., the contract for carrying mail from Brownsville, Mex., to Mexico City.

The ships will come to anchor, Endicott and Conant men will go out in small boats to greet the new arrivals, the voyagers will come ashore and will land before the assembled thousands. Then will be repeated the

Salem to Re-enact Historic Scenes at Massachusetts Bay Celebration

Place Where Puritans Landed Again to Witness Arrival of "Governor Winthrop" With Charter That Laid Basis for Free Government

scenes and events as the old records indicate.

This will all take place in the afternoon of the anniversary date, June 12. In the evening exercises will include a public meeting with speakers to rehearse the story and to point the significance of what took place 300 years ago. This will be broadcast nationally.

The next day the plans provide for a spectacular procession from Salem to the State House at Boston, bearing the charter symbolically with due escort through several towns and cities. Each community is to be encouraged to have its own local parade either before or after the cavalcade passes through.

The ships would sail around by water, to Dorchester, Boston and Charlestown.

When the charter shall be delivered at the State House, it is proposed that a public program shall take place, to be arranged by the state officials in which note will be taken of the significance attached to the setting up of civil government in Massachusetts, including the establishment in 1630 of the General Court, and the world-wide influences thus set in operation.

CHINESE BUY CANADIAN FLOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. VANCOUVER, B. C.—The largest single shipment of flour ever dispatched from this port, enough to provide 12,500,000 Chinese with one loaf of bread, was taken on board the S. S. Tokiwa Maru here recently. The cargo consisted of 75,000 barrels of flour destined for Shanghai for distribution throughout China.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT BY THE

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Summary as of December 31, 1928

WITH the close of 1928 the Company passed the Three Billion Dollar mark of total life insurance in force. The assets increased \$45,000,000, showing a total of \$496,171,706.51.

These assets are owned and held in the Company's name as the property of the policyholders for their exclusive benefit.

The value of this property is \$38,667,783.80 more than the present definitely known requirements for which the Company is held liable. The chief item of these liabilities is the policy reserve of \$420,352,437.00; total liabilities \$457,503,922.71.

This leaves Unassigned or Surplus Assets of 38 1/2 million dollars, an additional assurance of safety, making the policies so much more secure. Unquestionable strength of resources is the rock upon which all real insurance is built.

TOTAL ASSETS	\$496,171,706.51
TOTAL LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserve	\$420,352,437.00
Reserve on Dividends to Policyholders	27,481,738.13
All other Liabilities	9,669,747.58
SURPLUS FUNDS	\$38,667,783.80

Outstanding Insurance is Over Three Billion Dollars on more than 6,500,000 contracts covering over 4,200,000 policyholders. The insurance in force practically has been doubled in the past seven years.

New Paid-for Insurance in 1928, together with revived and increased insurance, totaled \$650,731,723, a gain of 8 1/2% on the business of 1927.

In 1928 the Company paid out to beneficiaries and living policyholders, \$56,262,949.93; average payment per working day, \$187,543.

Total of such payments in 66 years—over \$540,000,000.

There has been a reduction in general annual cost to policyholders during the past seven years, while in the same period the Company has doubled in size and financial resources.

Walter L. Crocker
President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Walton L. Crocker	Robert K. Eaton	Ernest B. Dane	Thomas M. Devlin
Edwyn G. Preston	Charles F. Adams	Howard Conoley	Guy W. Cox
Edward F. Woods	Louis K. Liggett	Elbert H. Brock	Carl P. Dennett
Charles L. Ayling	Paul E. Fitzpatrick	George R. Nutter	

STUDENT OFFERS SYSTEM TO CURB ELECTION FRAUD

Permanent Registration and Signature Identification Are Main Points

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Ten practical steps designed to check election fraud have been pointed out here by Prof. Harold F. Gossnell of the University of Chicago, a student of the ballot and author of "Getting out the Vote." Professor Gossnell's recommendations were made with special reference to Chicago but apply in many cities.

Registration of voters should be permanent and central, said Professor Gossnell. Records of registration should be kept on individual cards or loose leaf records. It should be possible for the voter to register at any time throughout the year, except for three weeks prior to each election.

Voters should be identified on election day by means of their signatures, compared with those taken at the time of registration, he said. A record of each ballot handed out should be kept by means of detachable numbered stubs. The office group ballot should be used. Instruction should be given only to those voters who at the time of registration declare upon oath they are unable to mark their ballots.

Urges Shorter Ballot
Election authorities should have a free hand, declared Professor Gossnell, in the choice of registration and election officials without regard to party affiliations or location within the city. He urged that every effort be made to shorten the ballot.

"Permanent registration is the central idea of practically all movements for improvement at the present time," he said in his report. "It affords the voter a minimum of trouble in connection with registration. It greatly reduces the cost, and in practical operation it has been found that permanent registration can be made as effective in preventing voting frauds as any other type."

The leading objection raised against permanent registration is that it would lead to the perpetration of dead weight upon the registers and voting frauds. The large cities which now have permanent registration have devised adequate safeguards against this danger, and it is significant that frequent voting is almost unknown in these cities.

Would Change System
"It is not enough merely to graft permanence upon existing types of registration systems. The whole system—the records, organization, procedure and methods of purging the list of dead weight—must be adapted to permanent registration. All sorts of difficulties are encountered where permanent registration is provided without amending the system."

Individual records are absolutely essential for permanent registration. Canceled records may be removed from the files and transfers of registration for voters who change their residence may be made simply by correcting the old record and placing it in the file of the new precinct.

"The principal objection raised against the use of individual records, either in the forms of cards or loose-leaf sheets, is the danger of loss or tampering. This is not a valid objection in light of the actual experience of various states. The loose-leaf records of individual cards may be securely locked before being sent out of the election office, and the danger of tampering or loss is negligible."

Signature Essential
"Year-round registration is entirely feasible and practicable with permanent registration which is conducted at a central office. It is impossible in systems which have precinct registration only, for precinct registration is necessarily restricted to a few days because of the cost. Registration throughout the year provides a great convenience to the voter. It is especially important that the registration office be open continuously for weeks prior to the date for the close of registration."

"The use of the signature is the ideal method of identification. It is positive, can be applied readily to every voter, and gives rise to no sound objections. It unquestionably should be a feature of every system."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Caroline S. Savage, Portland, Ore.; Lee H. Savage, Portland, Ore.; Albert W. Winkler, Chicago, Ill.; Max H. Alexander, Los Angeles, Calif.

TREE-RIPENED FLORIDA grapefruit
Direct from the grove
RIVERA GROVES, 225, 226, 227

Personal Stationery
100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.
829 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
Zing
PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

of registration. In cities of any considerable population the signature identification is almost indispensable to sound registration.
"There is one objection raised against the use of the signature to identify the voter at the polls: that it would slow up the process of voting and make it more expensive. The best answer to this objection is the successful operation of the system in New York City and other cities of the State of New York, Omaha, several cities in Minnesota, and the State of California. It has not been found that the signature slows up the process. Election officers state that not a single complaint of this kind occurs in practical operation."

Melville E. Stone Has Passed On

Was General Manager 28 Years, Then Counselor—Led in Journalism Half Century

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville E. Stone, for 28 years general manager of the Associated Press and for half a century an outstanding figure in journalism, has passed on at his home here.

In 1921 he retired as general manager of the Associated Press and became counselor and secretary. His journalistic career, which began when he was 20 years old, spanned one of the most vital epochs in newsgathering and distribution, and he was closely identified with it. The son of a Methodist circuit rider, he was successively manufacturer, newspaper publisher and banker till he began direction of unbiased and accurate co-operative newsgathering and distribution.

Tribute to Mr. Stone was paid by persons prominent in various fields of activity. There were references to him as "a true patriot," his contribution to journalism was described as "one of the greatest monuments an international figure has ever had."

Adolf S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times and one of the directors of the Associated Press, said that Mr. Stone, possessing the business qualifications of a Gary, a Field or an Armour, accepted an opportunity for service to his fellow man, and had reason to feel that he had been fully compensated for the fortunes he sacrificed.

"I have lived from the lightning rod to the radio," Mr. Stone said last year. "and I have seen electricity change the whole business of news gathering."

In retirement, he was frequently consulted for his advice. "I regard the Associated Press as a public duty and every public duty is a privilege," he said. "If it were not so I should never have been with you."

"Incidentally the Associated Press is an opportunity for you to make money. But if money getting and public service may be joined hand in hand, as I think they have been in this institution, then you have been doubly blessed. Against great odds and by the exercise of infinite patience, we have built a great and most useful institution—one of incalculable value, in my belief, to the American theory of government."

In his library were autographed photographs of the great figures of the world's news from the Civil War, across more than half a century to the reconstruction period, after the World War—Joffre, Taft, Wilson, Roosevelt, Diaz, Caruso, the King of Siam.

"Within my lifetime," he was wont to say, "these men have made and changed history."

FITZMAURICE QUILTS FREE STATE AIR CORPS
DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—Colonel James Fitzmaurice, one of the three men first to cross the north Atlantic in an east-west flight, has been assigned as chief of the army air force of the Irish Free State. His resignation accompanied resignation of 12 other Free State officers. Nine others were retired to the reserves, these included Colonel Austin Brennan and Major General Cronin, who recently was in the United States studying American military college methods.

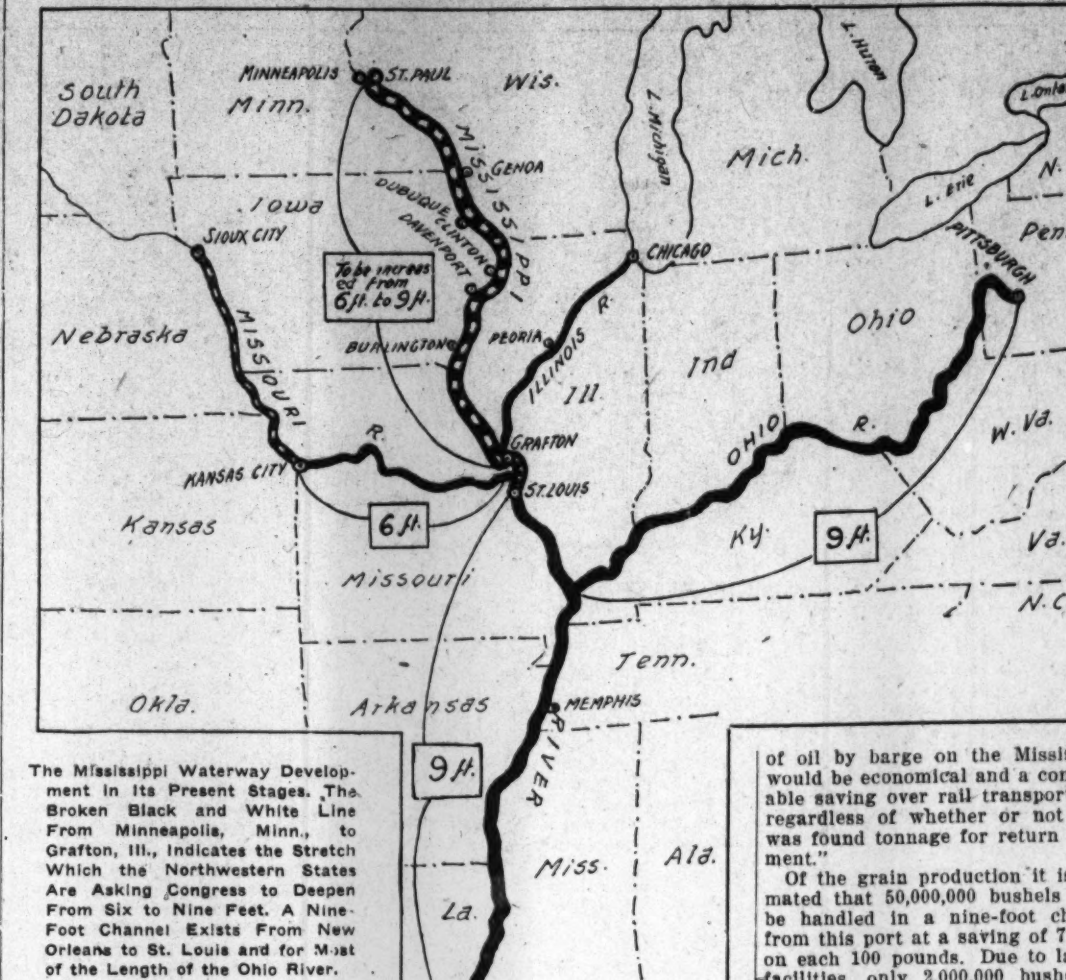
PASSENGER TRAVEL ON RAILS DECLINES
CHICAGO (AP)—The year 1928 was not a good one for the railroads, as concerned passenger travel. It is revealed by statistics compiled by Railway Age.

The number of passengers, 788,000,000, was the smallest of any year since 1905. The number of passenger miles, 21,625,000,000, was smaller than any year since 1909. The number of miles traveled by the average train traveler, 264, was the lowest in the period from 1889 to 1929.

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs stored and insured.
Fur garments made to order.
175 Tremont Street, Boston

Mrs. Fowler's
Do not fail to take advantage of my Annual Mid-Winter Offering in
KICKERNICK BLOOMERS
Only 11 days more of this remarkable offer.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Kenmore 5026
Send for catalogue.

Where the Wheat Belt Seeks an Outlet to World Markets



The Mississippi Waterway Development in its Present Stages. The Broken Black and White Line From Minneapolis, Minn., to Grafton, Ill., indicates the stretch which the Northwestern States are asking Congress to deepen from six to nine feet. A nine-foot channel exists from New Orleans to St. Louis and for most of the length of the Ohio River.

Reciprocity Rule in Motoring Made

Rhode Island Bars Courtesy for Driver Who Has Been Refused License

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Rhode Island's attitude as regards motor vehicle reciprocity courtesies of other states, in case an operator has been refused a license to operate motor vehicles in the State, was defined in an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court Feb. 15.

The opinion reads: "One who has been refused an operator's license in Rhode Island cannot operate a motor vehicle on our highways 'under any circumstances,' including the circumstance that he has afterwards obtained a registration of such motor vehicle in another state, with which Rhode Island has reciprocal relations of comity."

The decision followed an appeal taken by Nathaniel Rosner, arrested here for operating without a license. Rosner was operating an automobile with Maryland registration. He was denied the privilege of renewing his operating rights here on May 18, 1927. He then went to Maryland and obtained a license there, and was taken into custody while visiting his parents in this city.

PRINCETON TRIANGLE ELECTIONS
PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—At a meeting of the Princeton Triangle Club, Alfred M. Wade '30, of New Canaan, Conn., was elected president. John C. Pulman '30, of Bronxville, N. Y., vice-president, and William H. Hanna '30, secretary for the year 1929-30.

HARDWARE
Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Carpenters', Machinists', Mechanics' Tools
Builders' and Marine Hardware
Cutlery
Correspondence Invited
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180 to 188 Washington St., Boston
Established 1842

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing
Intelligent Service—Reliability
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102

Jays
Boston
Dressmaker Clothes are the new order of the day!
Coats with a "frock look" top matching or harmonizing dresses—Jacket suits of silk with soft bows—new blouses with dress details. Lovely hand touches—hand turned hems—exquisite attention to careful workmanship—such are and always have been the dressmaker clothes of Jays. The prices are in moderation, of course.

"Bread Basket of World" Asks to Be Opened Up

(Continued from Page 1)

possible river freight and an annual wheat production in this empire of nearly 300,000,000 bushels and a corn crop of 300,000,000 bushels.

A survey of potential shipping has convinced leaders in the Northwest that if dredged to nine feet, the Upper Mississippi River would transport 2,000,000 tons of coal from the Southern Illinois and Kentucky fields. At least one Kentucky company is reported here to have made plans for private barge operation to the Northwest at any time Congress decides to dig the channel deeper.

The Empire Oil Company, through its refining division at Tulsa, Okla., after an exhaustive survey of the subject is quoted as coming to the conclusion that "the transportation

Mark Down
Sale of Diamond
Engagement Rings. Fine Platinum and Gold Mountings at greatly reduced prices.
\$42, \$68, \$88, \$130 to \$500
Now Is the Time to Buy
Open Saturday Evenings
E. B. Horn Co.
429 Washington Street, Boston
Jewelers for 90 years

CLEANSING and the family budget
Bailey's February SPECIALS will assist you in keeping the clothing figures down.
Ladies' Plain Silk Dresses, \$2.50
Men's Three-piece Suits, 2.00 (Repairing, except re-dyeing, free)
4 Men's Suits, pressed, per month \$3
"Particular Work for Particular People"
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS, Inc.
Parcel Post Return Charges Paid
BOSTON OFFICES
26 West Street HAN cock 8126
608 Beacon Street KEN more 1504
Main Office and Works:
30 Washburn St., Watertown
MID dices: 4561—4562—4563

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS, Inc.
Parcel Post Return Charges Paid
BOSTON OFFICES
26 West Street HAN cock 8126
608 Beacon Street KEN more 1504
Main Office and Works:
30 Washburn St., Watertown
MID dices: 4561—4562—4563

Jays
Boston
Dressmaker Clothes are the new order of the day!
Coats with a "frock look" top matching or harmonizing dresses—Jacket suits of silk with soft bows—new blouses with dress details. Lovely hand touches—hand turned hems—exquisite attention to careful workmanship—such are and always have been the dressmaker clothes of Jays. The prices are in moderation, of course.

more successfully with the Panama Canal. Because of this rate inequality, manufacturers find it cheaper to ship from here to the Atlantic seaboard and thence to the west coast by way of the canal than to use the transcontinental railroads running through their back yards. This imposes a serious handicap on the railroads as well as on the shippers.

Some manufacturers here have said they could well afford to scrap their plants and rebuild on the East or West seaboard and in one year's time pay the cost of scrapping and rebuilding from the saving in freight costs alone.

And so this empire is asking for a better way to tide water and better business by means of a nine-foot channel in the upper Mississippi. It observes that the Federal Government is completing a nine-foot channel up the Ohio River to Pittsburgh at a cost of about \$100,000,000 and that a nine-foot depth in the Illinois waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf has been authorized by Congress.

The Northwest is depending on Mr. Hoover to see that the channel in the upper Mississippi River is deepened and made a part of one connected transportation system of waterway building. The next President recently said that "The nation has dilly-dallied upon it for years and today even the work which has been well done lies in disconnected segments which are as much the negation of real transportation as the New York Central would be if it were made of alternate narrow and broad gauge tracks."

DARTMOUTH SCHOLARSHIP
HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Announcement is made at Dartmouth College that Dudley Orr, senior, of Concord, N. H., has been awarded a traveling scholarship given the college by Redfield Proctor, former Governor of Vermont. He will study in European universities.

Special
Beautiful Colonial 4-Post Mahogany Beds, Fireproof Tops
All Sizes, \$25.50 Each, \$36.95 Pair
Many other colonial pieces now at low prices.
Mail orders carefully filled.
Fenway Furniture Shoppe
1024 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Opp. Mass. Subway Station S. S. 2511

TEN QUIT SUBMARINE AT DEPTH OF 34 FEET

KEY WEST, Fla. (AP)—Ten men, the largest number ever to escape from a sunken submarine, stepped out of the submarine S-4 Feb. 16 and made their way to the surface from a depth of 34 feet.

All donned the new oxygen inflated "lungs," worn like masks and left the submarine through the newly perfected escape hatch. The tests are being conducted by the Navy Tender Mallard with the S-4, in an effort to devise some way of saving crews of sunken submarines.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

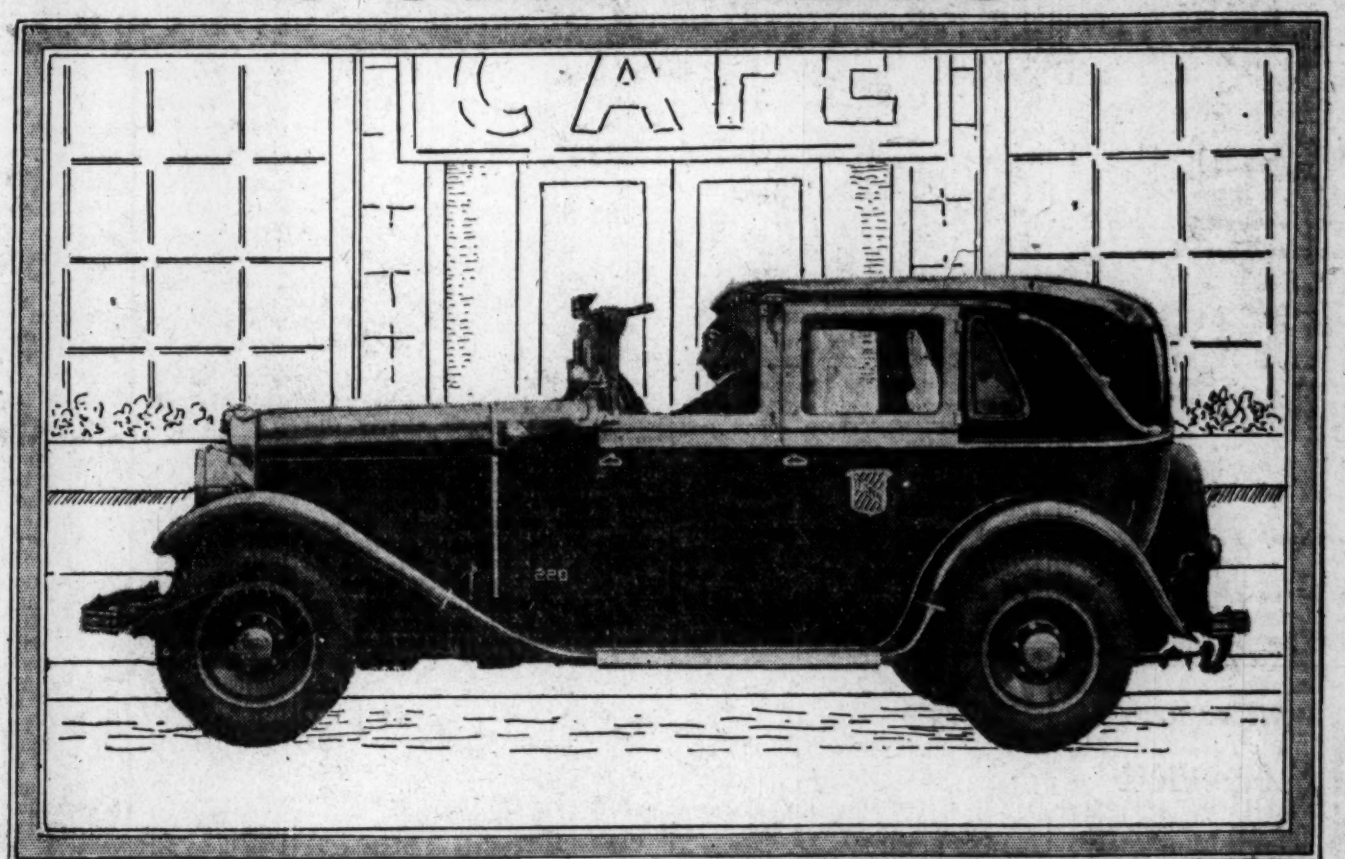
Final Reductions PAINE'S CLEARANCE

Mostly 1/2 OFF or better
Many Upholstered Pieces Ruthlessly Reduced.

Typical Rug Reduction
SAROUK MATS
2x3 feet, that were \$50
Now \$39.50

PAINE FURNITURE CO., 81 Arlington St., Boston

THE UTMOST IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION is offered you in these SPLENDID NEW TOWN TAXIS



A large fleet of new and most beautiful Town Taxis now await your pleasure—bringing to Boston a new note of luxury in public transportation—an opportunity at last for you to ride in a public taxi and wish you owned one like it yourself. Power, comfort and reliability are built into every inch of these beautiful cabs. All the luxury of a custom built private limousine—never before have there been cabs so thoroughly satisfying as these in looks and performance.

"What a wonderful cab" you'll say when riding in this new Town Taxi—"what luxury and at so small a cost."

For in spite of their beauty, their comfort and great RIDER APPEAL, it costs you even less to ride in Towns. Of course you have seen them on the street the past week. Every one has. Let your next ride be in one of them—these green and silver giants—and we know that so will be your next—and next—whenever you ride.

"Ride in Luxury at Lower Cost"

PHONE KENmore 5000
BOSTON

Music News of the World

Twelve-Tone Music

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna. THERE are in today's music a number of currents and tendencies, some of which are mutually contradictory. When speaking of modern music, one person will be thinking of atonality, another of neo-classicism, a third of expressionism, a fourth, maybe, of neo-realism. Hence a good deal of confusion, and sharp conflicts of opinion. But we may rest assured that the victory will be determined by artistic individuality, not by mere tendency. If there has been a time when artists as different as Wagner and Brahms—different in nature as well as in aims—could co-exist, then surely our own period too can find room for contrasts. The only question is whether a composer has anything important to say, and if so, how and where he says it. It is of transient interest, tendencies fade away, works of art remain. Most new tendencies, moreover, carry with them little that is actually new. They are founded on reactions against the immediate past more than on really new ideas. There are only two sources in today's music which strike me as significant with regard to the future of music, because they actually introduce new musical elements: 12-tone composition, and jazz. The evolution of the latter, the stimuli which it has brought to bear on composers, and its possibilities, would provide the materials for an interesting study. I believe that its significance will regard to "serious" music remains underrated. But today I intend to deal only with 12-tone composition—a form born in Vienna (where Schönberg and Hauer discovered it each other, and by different means) and now accepted by increasingly numerous composers.

Provides Rationale
The most important asset of this new technique of composition is that it provides a rationale for music hitherto called atonal—a most unfortunate designation, emphasizing only one negative property: the lack of "key" and of ground note. But the

positive property of this music is that it is founded on the chromatic scale and uses its twelve notes, granting equal rights to each. These 12 notes, of course, were used before within the scheme of any major or minor key. But then there was one note, the ground note, whose function was paramount, and to which all other notes or chords were considered as related. However many and bold the modulations occurring in the working out, the sense of these was determined by the main key, to which they led back in order to proclaim the victory of the ground note. Atonal music has no ground note; in it, the melodic line owes its significance to the melodic relations of the various intervals, without the latent co-operation of any tonic. The new technique always selects a definite succession of 12 notes as basis for a piece of music. In Schönberg's third String Quartet, the succession is: G-E-D sharp-A-C-F-F sharp-B-B flat-C sharp-G sharp-D. In his new Orchestral Variations, it is: B flat-E-F sharp-E flat-A-D-G sharp-G sharp-B-C. But such successions are not what is usually called a theme or a melody. They are the tone-materials used by the composer, the raw materials of invention. Motives, themes, melodies, and thematic treatment in the old sense of the term, become possible. Also the relative height of any several notes may be altered: e.g., two notes of the succession standing at a distance of a major third from each other may form a minor sixth, or a major tenth. The succession is otherwise altered in its details.

The Rite Side of Stravinsky

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London. NOT for a long time has there been heard in London a program so interesting as that provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation for its last symphony concert at Queen's Hall. The first half consisted of Boyce's Sinfonia No. 8 and the first performance in England of the complete score of Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien"; the second, of Elgar's introduction and Allegro for string quartet and string orchestra, followed by that remarkable work—musically the fiercest of its kind—Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps". This performance of "Le Sacre" and one heard by this writer a week or two previously under the same conductor in Paris, proved that if during the last fifteen and one-half years composers have been standing more or less still, audiences have advanced. Listeners have not only caught up the modern composer but are now treading on his heels. To London and Paris audiences "The Rite of Spring" now causes no more astonishment than the rite of spring sales in Oxford Street or the Boulevard Haussmann. In fact, those critics to whom at first the "Sacre" was sacrilegious and who have never really liked a work which have been forced against their inclinations to admire are complaining that "The Rite of Spring" has become autumnal, that in other words much of it is now positively old-fashioned if not actually dilapidated. Shades of Strauss and Elgar!

Aesthetic Paraphrases
To many of us, however, "Le Sacre" is still a highly exhilarating experience. For sheer sound and rhythm what contemporary work can equal it? Stravinsky confronted his listeners with an aesthetic fact which musicians outside France had almost completely forgotten in 1913: that one work of art can never be judged by another work of art, unless, of course, the one is a mere paraphrase or imitation of the other. In England, for example, we had

Not Forgetting the Audience

By L. A. SLOPER

New York. A T the Metropolitan Opera, "farewells" and "returns" have been the order of the week. Maria Jeriza, having revealed Strauss's "Helen" to a series of audiences which beheld it with conflicting emotions, said farewell for the season on the afternoon of Feb. 13, garbed in the spotless garments of Elsa. At least the garments were spotless when she first appeared, though perhaps less so after a new fall she introduced in the bridal chamber scene. Except for this innovation, her histrionic and vocal contributions were that which has been made familiar and admired by many repetitions. A large audience bade her a tumultuous adieu. This performance of "Lohengrin" served also to inaugurate the season's cycle of Wagnerian madnes. With Mr. Bodanzky holding the baton, it went off with a good deal of dash. In fact, the conductor was so vigorous that the orchestra's phrasing was sometimes slurred. Modified praise must also be given to the "Tristan" of the evening of Feb. 11. It has been complained that not enough Wagner is given at the Metropolitan. It has been complained also that too many cuts are made in his scores. Is not the difficulty, rather, that too much Wagner is given, with too few cuts? It is difficult, if not impossible, week after week, year after year, in the routine of an opera house which has many duties to perform, to give anything but a hasty, yet the scores are so familiar, in opera house and concert hall, that more than ever they demand the utmost of the artists who present them.

Hard on Audiences, Too
Wagner, it is agreed, was hard on his singers; but it seems to be overlooked that this implied punishment for his audiences as well. There is a vast amount of declamation in these scores that we really haven't time to listen to in these days. Can it be that eventually we shall enjoy the Wagner in the old form, or in the concert hall only?

Mr. Laubenthal, the Tristan and the Lohengrin of the respective occasions under notice, was his usual consistent self; but a German tenor, remains a German tenor. Mue. Kappel, the Isolde, in spite of a tendency to conventionalization in her stage business, sang brilliantly, especially in the scene of the forest, where Karin Branzell gave character and color to Brangäne. Mr. Bohnen's Marke and Mr. Whitehill's Kurwenal were both in poor voice, and Mr. Bohnen's King Henry two weeks ago, on something of a lull in the respect. Miss Branzell's Ortrud, on the other hand, was vocally excellent, and the characterization was well imagined and carried out. Wagner is so sinister as it might have been.

Three other operas of the week gave opportunity for considering tenors of other schools. Mr. Tokaty, for example, was the Turiditta in a presentation of "Cavalleria Rusticana" which was marked by youthfulness. The Santuzza of the cast was Leonora Corona, who was "returning" to the opera. The Alfio was Mr. Tibbett. The two men looked very young and not very fearsome in their quelling and both sang acceptably if not thrillingly. Miss Corona struggled a little too obviously with the heroine's emotions, but brought to their expression in song a feeling of the duty and the pain, which would have been more pleasurable if it had been less tremulous.

Paired with this representation in an extra matinee on Feb. 12 was "Pagliacci," with Mr. Martinelli, whose Canio is a legend and who without doubt can sing louder than any other person now living. Here is a tenor who is the unequalled and unfailing delight of all those who revel in the Italianate heroic style. Nevertheless, to an unregenerate observer the admirable aspects of this realization was not the robust art of Martinelli, but the delicate portrayal of Nedda by the versatile Miss Bori. This singing-actress gives individuality to all her roles: to the most thoughtless, such as Mimola, and to one like Nedda, which has become so standardized as a man's collar. Here is no deeply tragic Nedda—she missed altogether, for example, the possibilities of "Bravo, Tonia!" of that famous "Mimola" makes so much. Rather, here is a captivating, the flamboyant, theatrical d'Annunzio and Debussy, the seer of lonely visions, seem strange bedfellows.

The Little Theaters of Westchester County, New York, have affiliated as the Westchester Drama Association. The Brooklyn Little Theater recently presented "The Trojan Women."

COMING TO LOS ANGELES?
Ship your goods to us... We will unload and store, pending your further disposition. Bireh-Smith Furniture Co. 737 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 7700

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY
THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colony, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 West 40th St.—\$1.25
5:30 to 8
Closed Sundays

SAN FRANCISCO
States Hof Brau
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th ST. SAN FRANCISCO

The Art of Lotte Schöne

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. LOTTE SCHÖNE is in Paris. Those musicians who remembered her fleeting appearance in the course of the last Mozart season, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, eagerly awaited her promised visit. This year it is the Opéra-Comique that has had the honor of presenting one of the most remarkable singers of the present time. Mme. Lotte Schöne is endowed with unusual gifts, including that graciously promised to her by name. One does not often meet, in a lyric artist, qualities so satisfying. Mme. Lotte Schöne, one knows, is going to interpret here the redoubtable rôle of Ménélaüs. But it is hard to understand why this admirable artist should make her Parisian debut in the "Vie de Bohème." It is not that this extremely clever, discreet singer is to be disdained by a singer. Of all the works of modern Italian music, it is assuredly the most respectable and sympathetic. But whilst the most modest prima donna of Milan or Turin can without difficulty enrapture the French public by employing in this work a brilliant vocal eloquence, pleasant vulgarity and all sorts of easy effects, Lotte Schöne, in choosing the rôle of Mimi, obviously courted difficulty.

Bride Too Beautiful
She brings, indeed, to this interpretation a tact, discretion, aristocratic reserve and artistic restraint that have never been the virtues required for Puccini's music. Here is a striking case where it may be legitimately regretted that the bride was too beautiful. A Mimi so perfectly distinguished and possessing a character so noble—is she really in place between Rodolphe and Schauvard? And does she portray the frivolous, superficial character of the Franco-Italian "grise" of the Salle Favard?

Lotte Schöne, who refines everything she sings by the purity of her style and technique, achieves a positive tour de force in bringing to the verist theater a Mozartian elegance and refinement. But do not run away with the impression of an interpretation sterilized in the perfection of a superior classicism. What is surprising in the art of Lotte Schöne is the profoundly moving timbre of a voice that is so subtly impregnated with pathetic appeal. With two notes softly linked, with the fall of a phrase, with a brief, touching inflection, she touches your heart and brings to your eyes those mysterious tears which answer only to the call of music and which seem to probe secret depths.

Of course, such an artist is careful not to abuse such a privilege. Very delicately, she increases its power tenfold by seeming to be unaware of it. From one end of the score to the other she makes no concession to her audience, never straying from the exact nuance, never forcing a sound, singing with confidence.

This is apparent in the fine staging of "Johnny" at the Little Opera House, Leningrad, with S. Smolich as stage manager and S. Samosud as conductor. The eccentric subject of the opera inspired the former to originate a number of singular situations, each very interesting in itself and in entire accordance with the fundamental intention of the opera. The Leningrad production was a triumph for the new music and for the talented stage manager, who has at last come into contact with it. The high standard of his work was particularly noticeable owing to the fact that, with the exception of the talented young singer Freidkov, who played the leading part, the cast did not include any very prominent artists, and the success of the opera was therefore not specially due to the charm of the individual performances.

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The book marker includes all these features. Three sizes, binders, 15¢, 25¢, 35¢. The PERFECT MARKER. Box 124, Tenckers, N. Y.

How to Choose a Quality Piano...
Just ask your dealer to show you an instrument equipped with the famous Wessell, Nickel & Gross piano action. Such an instrument is bound to be a quality piano for the Wessell, Nickel & Gross action is never found in pianos of doubtful worth. But get what you ask for! If your dealer considers your best interests he will gladly show you a piano or player piano with the Wessell, Nickel & Gross action. He knows that the piano action is the piano's most vital part.

WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS
ESTABLISHED 1874 NEW YORK
When you buy an upright, grand, player or reproducing piano, insist on the Wessell, Nickel & Gross Piano Action.

Leningrad Takes to "Jonny"

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow. THE sphere of contemporary opera, as of contemporary music in general, is to a considerable extent one of experiment, of attempts to invent a new style, new forms, and new methods of expression. One of the pioneers was Arnold Schönberg, who tried with his "Erwartung" and "Die glückliche Hand" to reform the modern operatic style. However valuable these efforts from a musical point of view, and whatever their importance in the education of contemporary composers, they will never become popular with the general public and are therefore destined to remain nothing more than experiments in the strict sense of the term. I will not here enumerate other attempts of less artistic significance in the field of opera, since they are the paralytic of the progress of contemporary opera. Lack of space also prevents my entering on a description of all the successful modern composers, whilst remaining a genuine artist and innovator in the musical realm, can achieve a popularity hitherto unequalled in the history of opera. The composer has prepared the way for it by cultivating the peculiar aesthetics of the opera of the people, as a spectacle which should afford artistic enjoyment to as large a number as possible, and by concentrating his attention on the dramatic subjects. His first attempts in this direction—the stage-cantata "Zwinger" and the opera "Der Sprung über den Schatten"—were less successful than "Jonny," and the three one-act operas which followed them were much inferior to it in style and tenseness, and must be regarded as rather unsatisfactory experiments.

An undoubted attainment in the sphere of modern opera, "Jonny" is also a solution of its problem. Křenek makes use of the so-called "popular music" of the day, and the rhythms of the modern city and its machines. It is a contemporary opera in the best sense of the term, "symbolizing" the life of our times. To put it in another way, Křenek invests everyday life with musical forms exactly corresponding to it—transforms it into music. For this "symbolization" of the life of our times, which has so exceptional an effect on the present-day audience, and guarantees an unparalleled success for his opera. It is interesting to note that much

of the success is due to American influences, which in the last decade have brought about such enormous changes in the style of writing adopted by contemporary European composers. Křenek emphasizes these influences by introducing into the music of his opera popular American themes, including an American dance in the final apotheosis. But these peculiarities do not exhaust the modernity of "Jonny." Every note is steeped in the light-heartedness which from time to time possesses the modern man living in the difficult post-war period. Křenek takes him out of the sphere of "serious" art and provides him with an attractive, spectacle which gives artistic enjoyment to the many. And in so doing the composer in no way reduces the value of his work; from the first to the last note there is a refreshing atmosphere of a new and genuine art.

This is apparent in the fine staging of "Johnny" at the Little Opera House, Leningrad, with S. Smolich as stage manager and S. Samosud as conductor. The eccentric subject of the opera inspired the former to originate a number of singular situations, each very interesting in itself and in entire accordance with the fundamental intention of the opera. The Leningrad production was a triumph for the new music and for the talented stage manager, who has at last come into contact with it. The high standard of his work was particularly noticeable owing to the fact that, with the exception of the talented young singer Freidkov, who played the leading part, the cast did not include any very prominent artists, and the success of the opera was therefore not specially due to the charm of the individual performances.

The Art of Lotte Schöne

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. LOTTE SCHÖNE is in Paris. Those musicians who remembered her fleeting appearance in the course of the last Mozart season, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, eagerly awaited her promised visit. This year it is the Opéra-Comique that has had the honor of presenting one of the most remarkable singers of the present time. Mme. Lotte Schöne is endowed with unusual gifts, including that graciously promised to her by name. One does not often meet, in a lyric artist, qualities so satisfying. Mme. Lotte Schöne, one knows, is going to interpret here the redoubtable rôle of Ménélaüs. But it is hard to understand why this admirable artist should make her Parisian debut in the "Vie de Bohème." It is not that this extremely clever, discreet singer is to be disdained by a singer. Of all the works of modern Italian music, it is assuredly the most respectable and sympathetic. But whilst the most modest prima donna of Milan or Turin can without difficulty enrapture the French public by employing in this work a brilliant vocal eloquence, pleasant vulgarity and all sorts of easy effects, Lotte Schöne, in choosing the rôle of Mimi, obviously courted difficulty.

Bride Too Beautiful
She brings, indeed, to this interpretation a tact, discretion, aristocratic reserve and artistic restraint that have never been the virtues required for Puccini's music. Here is a striking case where it may be legitimately regretted that the bride was too beautiful. A Mimi so perfectly distinguished and possessing a character so noble—is she really in place between Rodolphe and Schauvard? And does she portray the frivolous, superficial character of the Franco-Italian "grise" of the Salle Favard?

Lotte Schöne, who refines everything she sings by the purity of her style and technique, achieves a positive tour de force in bringing to the verist theater a Mozartian elegance and refinement. But do not run away with the impression of an interpretation sterilized in the perfection of a superior classicism. What is surprising in the art of Lotte Schöne is the profoundly moving timbre of a voice that is so subtly impregnated with pathetic appeal. With two notes softly linked, with the fall of a phrase, with a brief, touching inflection, she touches your heart and brings to your eyes those mysterious tears which answer only to the call of music and which seem to probe secret depths.

Of course, such an artist is careful not to abuse such a privilege. Very delicately, she increases its power tenfold by seeming to be unaware of it. From one end of the score to the other she makes no concession to her audience, never straying from the exact nuance, never forcing a sound, singing with confidence.

This is apparent in the fine staging of "Johnny" at the Little Opera House, Leningrad, with S. Smolich as stage manager and S. Samosud as conductor. The eccentric subject of the opera inspired the former to originate a number of singular situations, each very interesting in itself and in entire accordance with the fundamental intention of the opera. The Leningrad production was a triumph for the new music and for the talented stage manager, who has at last come into contact with it. The high standard of his work was particularly noticeable owing to the fact that, with the exception of the talented young singer Freidkov, who played the leading part, the cast did not include any very prominent artists, and the success of the opera was therefore not specially due to the charm of the individual performances.

The Art of Lotte Schöne

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. LOTTE SCHÖNE is in Paris. Those musicians who remembered her fleeting appearance in the course of the last Mozart season, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, eagerly awaited her promised visit. This year it is the Opéra-Comique that has had the honor of presenting one of the most remarkable singers of the present time. Mme. Lotte Schöne is endowed with unusual gifts, including that graciously promised to her by name. One does not often meet, in a lyric artist, qualities so satisfying. Mme. Lotte Schöne, one knows, is going to interpret here the redoubtable rôle of Ménélaüs. But it is hard to understand why this admirable artist should make her Parisian debut in the "Vie de Bohème." It is not that this extremely clever, discreet singer is to be disdained by a singer. Of all the works of modern Italian music, it is assuredly the most respectable and sympathetic. But whilst the most modest prima donna of Milan or Turin can without difficulty enrapture the French public by employing in this work a brilliant vocal eloquence, pleasant vulgarity and all sorts of easy effects, Lotte Schöne, in choosing the rôle of Mimi, obviously courted difficulty.

Bride Too Beautiful
She brings, indeed, to this interpretation a tact, discretion, aristocratic reserve and artistic restraint that have never been the virtues required for Puccini's music. Here is a striking case where it may be legitimately regretted that the bride was too beautiful. A Mimi so perfectly distinguished and possessing a character so noble—is she really in place between Rodolphe and Schauvard? And does she portray the frivolous, superficial character of the Franco-Italian "grise" of the Salle Favard?

Lotte Schöne, who refines everything she sings by the purity of her style and technique, achieves a positive tour de force in bringing to the verist theater a Mozartian elegance and refinement. But do not run away with the impression of an interpretation sterilized in the perfection of a superior classicism. What is surprising in the art of Lotte Schöne is the profoundly moving timbre of a voice that is so subtly impregnated with pathetic appeal. With two notes softly linked, with the fall of a phrase, with a brief, touching inflection, she touches your heart and brings to your eyes those mysterious tears which answer only to the call of music and which seem to probe secret depths.

Of course, such an artist is careful not to abuse such a privilege. Very delicately, she increases its power tenfold by seeming to be unaware of it. From one end of the score to the other she makes no concession to her audience, never straying from the exact nuance, never forcing a sound, singing with confidence.

This is apparent in the fine staging of "Johnny" at the Little Opera House, Leningrad, with S. Smolich as stage manager and S. Samosud as conductor. The eccentric subject of the opera inspired the former to originate a number of singular situations, each very interesting in itself and in entire accordance with the fundamental intention of the opera. The Leningrad production was a triumph for the new music and for the talented stage manager, who has at last come into contact with it. The high standard of his work was particularly noticeable owing to the fact that, with the exception of the talented young singer Freidkov, who played the leading part, the cast did not include any very prominent artists, and the success of the opera was therefore not specially due to the charm of the individual performances.

The Art of Lotte Schöne

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. LOTTE SCHÖNE is in Paris. Those musicians who remembered her fleeting appearance in the course of the last Mozart season, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, eagerly awaited her promised visit. This year it is the Opéra-Comique that has had the honor of presenting one of the most remarkable singers of the present time. Mme. Lotte Schöne is endowed with unusual gifts, including that graciously promised to her by name. One does not often meet, in a lyric artist, qualities so satisfying. Mme. Lotte Schöne, one knows, is going to interpret here the redoubtable rôle of Ménélaüs. But it is hard to understand why this admirable artist should make her Parisian debut in the "Vie de Bohème." It is not that this extremely clever, discreet singer is to be disdained by a singer. Of all the works of modern Italian music, it is assuredly the most respectable and sympathetic. But whilst the most modest prima donna of Milan or Turin can without difficulty enrapture the French public by employing in this work a brilliant vocal eloquence, pleasant vulgarity and all sorts of easy effects, Lotte Schöne, in choosing the rôle of Mimi, obviously courted difficulty.

Bride Too Beautiful
She brings, indeed, to this interpretation a tact, discretion, aristocratic reserve and artistic restraint that have never been the virtues required for Puccini's music. Here is a striking case where it may be legitimately regretted that the bride was too beautiful. A Mimi so perfectly distinguished and possessing a character so noble—is she really in place between Rodolphe and Schauvard? And does she portray the frivolous, superficial character of the Franco-Italian "grise" of the Salle Favard?

Lotte Schöne, who refines everything she sings by the purity of her style and technique, achieves a positive tour de force in bringing to the verist theater a Mozartian elegance and refinement. But do not run away with the impression of an interpretation sterilized in the perfection of a superior classicism. What is surprising in the art of Lotte Schöne is the profoundly moving timbre of a voice that is so subtly impregnated with pathetic appeal. With two notes softly linked, with the fall of a phrase, with a brief, touching inflection, she touches your heart and brings to your eyes those mysterious tears which answer only to the call of music and which seem to probe secret depths.

Of course, such an artist is careful not to abuse such a privilege. Very delicately, she increases its power tenfold by seeming to be unaware of it. From one end of the score to the other she makes no concession to her audience, never straying from the exact nuance, never forcing a sound, singing with confidence.

This is apparent in the fine staging of "Johnny" at the Little Opera House, Leningrad, with S. Smolich as stage manager and S. Samosud as conductor. The eccentric subject of the opera inspired the former to originate a number of singular situations, each very interesting in itself and in entire accordance with the fundamental intention of the opera. The Leningrad production was a triumph for the new music and for the talented stage manager, who has at last come into contact with it. The high standard of his work was particularly noticeable owing to the fact that, with the exception of the talented young singer Freidkov, who played the leading part, the cast did not include any very prominent artists, and the success of the opera was therefore not specially due to the charm of the individual performances.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, February 19
Elsie Lovell Hankins
CONTRALTO
(Mass & Hamlin piano) W. H. Lane, Mgr.
EDWIN OTIS, BARITONE
SINGING RECITAL
George W. Brown Hall
New England Conservatory Building
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 8:00 O'CLOCK
J. ARTHUR CHILBURN, Accompanist
Tickets \$1.50

JORDAN HALL, BOSTON
Monday Evening, February 25, at 8:15
Eugene GOOSSENS
In a Program of His Own Compositions
GERTRUDE EMMERT, Soprano
LEON GOOSSENS, Tenor
THE HUGUENOT QUARTET
Baldwin Piano
Tickets: New Seats, A. H. HANDLEY

The Copley-Plaza, Tues. Eve., Feb. 19
XVII CENTURY ENSEMBLE
ASSISTED BY
GUY MAIER
DALIES FRANTZ Pianists
ETHEL HAUSER

COPLEY
8th WEEK
A THRILLER
THE WHISPERING GALLERY
Mats. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 8:30—Evenings at 8:30
Extra Mats. Friday, February 22—Washington's Birthday

NEW YORK CITY
FULTON 2nd 46th St. Evenings 8:30, 9:30, 10:30. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2. LEW. DANTOR presents
Grant Mitchell
"All the King's Men" with MATHIAS METZGER
"Excellent Moving Scenes"—Atkinson, Times

HAMPDEN'S 62nd St. at Bury, Eves. 8:30, Wed., Sat., 2.
HAMPDEN
in CYRANO de BERGERAC

HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH, 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Extra Mats. Tuesday & Wednesday 8:30

WINGS OVER EUROPE
ALVIN THEATRE, West 52d, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Saturday and Tuesday, 2:40.

NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS HERBERT HALLIDAY SHIV
Imperial Theat., W. 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MIAMI, FLA.
Temple Theater N. W. N. River Drive
Burton-Garrett Players
Jane Cowell's Dramatic Triumph
"WITHIN THE LAW"
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 16TH

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON
THE SAMOVAR
88 WARRENTON ST., OFF STUART
Russian and American Food
Luncheon—Afternoon 2—Dinner
Open Daily—Sundays and Holidays 11:30 to 8:30
BRIDGE PARTIES CAPITOL 8286

THE NEW STAGE DOOR
76 CARVER STREET
Telephone CAPITOL 9922
Lunch—11:30 to 2—40c, to 75c
Dinner—5:30 to 8—1.00, 1.25, 1.50
Tea from 4 to 5

GRACE HORNE'S CERULEAN BLUE
442 and 444 Stuart St. at Dartmouth
A BIT OF PARIS
with New England Cooking
Luncheon Tea Just back of the Copley-Plaza
Tel. Kenmore 6580

200 Boylston St. Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER \$1.50
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

"De Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
In cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner \$1.00 and \$1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a La Carte

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY
THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colony, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 West 40th St.—\$1.25
5:30 to 8
Closed Sundays

SAN FRANCISCO
States Hof Brau
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th ST. SAN FRANCISCO

The Steiny Ebonized Baby Grand in a Georgian interior designed by Allan Sullivan—\$175

The Steinway that you buy today will serve your children's children

That's the sort of piano the Steinway is—so well built, so skilfully constructed, that a lifetime of playing will not impair its lovely tone. For thirty, forty, or even fifty years it will serve you well. You need never buy another piano. This means that you not only have the constant joy and companionship of the Steinway for yourself and your children, but when they are grown up, with children of their own, it will be a precious heirloom to pass on to them. There is no need to wait another moment or your Steinway. A 10% first payment brings it to your home at once—and the balance will be distributed over a period of two years. . . . Select your instrument at the nearest Steinway dealer's today. There is a Steinway dealer in your community, or near you, through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a 10% cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange. Prices: \$875 and up—plus transportation balance in two years. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall 109 West 57th Street, New York THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers: Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Home Building Equipment Gardening

The Oil Burner

THE average home is far better today in almost every detail of comfort, convenience, and in labor-saving devices than were those of a generation ago. Yet in the very important matter of keeping houses warm the average residence is little better than those of our grandparents.

If you are one of the many thousands of fortunate people who are going to build or buy a home this spring, it is none too soon to give thought to the method of heating you are going to employ. Coal, oil and gas are, of course, our three leading fuels. Coal is the one more generally used. During the past 10 or 15 years oil burning for home heating has grown by leaps and bounds. It is an efficient and clean system, and is available to the average home owner.

Heating by gas is practically as good, but it has one disadvantage for those who already have homes, that to use gas you must install an entirely new heating system. With oil heat, your present system can generally be revamped with comparative ease. Gas, too, in most localities, is far more expensive than oil.

There are several reliable oil burners on the market which are satisfactory in every way. When oil burners were first put on sale, a number of poor ones were offered, but in the matter of automobiles, these are gradually disappearing.

From a Reliable Firm
When choosing an oil burner, be sure to go to a reliable firm, which has a reputation for honest dealing. Remember this, too—an oil burner may be efficient, but it may not work to good advantage in your heating system. So you must choose one that is not only reliable, but it must fit your requirements.

The essentials of a good oil burner are that it must operate automatically, quietly, without odor or soot, and keep your rooms at any desired temperature. Provided you choose a reliable make of oil burner, that is suited to the heating system—hot water, steam or hot air—your home, or which you intend to install, will have a uniform temperature day and night. You choose the tem-

perature yourself, and you can raise or lower it by merely turning a switch.
An oil-heated home requires no one to tend the furnace, a home in which ashes and dirt are no longer a nuisance. No ashes need be carted out. You have a home which is heated cleanly, quietly and without effort on your part. You can start the oil burner in the fall and keep it going till spring, simply adjusting the heat control according to the temperature.

Oil burning has an added advantage. During spring and fall, particularly in the northern half of the United States, there are many days which are warm while the sun shines, but with chilly mornings and evenings. With an oil burner it is a simple matter to start the fire and shut it off when the need has passed.

Cost More or Less?
Many people ask whether an oil burner costs more or less to run than a coal burner. That depends in good part on the cost of coal. It has been computed, however, that 130 gallons of fuel oil will probably equal one ton of good anthracite coal. This may vary from 100 to 160 gallons, depending on the type of oil you can most easily obtain in your neighborhood. If oil costs 9 cents a gallon, you must be able to buy coal at approximately \$12 a ton to equal it in cost.

With an oil burner you get absolute control over the temperature of your home. You can spend an evening or a week-end away from home without worrying whether the fire will be out when you return. To go back to the subject of the night-oil burner for your home. The local newspapers probably carry advertisements regarding the various makes sold in your neighborhood. Call on those dealers who are well established and reliable. Read the literature which they will give you, and—this is important—get the names of users in your vicinity. Some of these will probably have homes of about the size of yours and with similar heating systems. See or telephone or write to them, and find out how well they are satisfied.

Find out, too, what kind of service the various dealers give. Remember that an oil burner is a mechanical device. You had to learn how to run and take care of your automobile, and you must learn how to run an oil burner to best advantage. No matter what make of oil burner you require servicing at times. An oil burner requires very little attention, but trouble may occur, possibly not due to the oil burner, but to your carelessness or some other factor.

It has been said that no oil burner is better than the man who installs it. Therefore be sure that the concern you buy from is able and willing to give you good service. It must study your heating system, its age and condition. It must see to it that good draft conditions are effected. If the oil burner you buy has a motor attached, and for most sections of the United States these are best, they must see to it that your electric current, alternating or direct, is available for the oil burner. Take the time to make sure that your oil burner and care in choosing your oil burner will give you great satisfaction and a lifetime of service.

More on Pelargonium

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen, Den.
For many years, one of the leading horticulturists of Denmark, Hardy Hansen, who has been chosen by the Danish Government as an authority upon plants and their treatment, under various conditions, has been writing and lecturing on garden and house plants. He recommends the making of every available window sill that has sunlight—even those facing west, for the growing of pelargoniums. This plant, being imported from South Africa, naturally requires a great deal of light after the smaller cuttings have taken root. Mr. Hansen gives many points which are of advantage to those desirous of growing these brilliant flowering plants, which continue to bloom from early spring. In taking cuttings he advocates the choice of strong plants, in February or August. Good results may be obtained by planting directly into pots, but very often too much water is given, with the result that they rot or dry off. If the cuttings are cut with a sharp knife, and the pieces are allowed to dry up before being planted in a moist sandy soil, the plants being placed under glass in order to prevent draft, the quickest result is obtained. In three to four weeks the small, fine roots will have begun to shoot and the plant will be standing up and alert. It is necessary to give a little water and change the air occasionally.

AVONDALE GLADIOLUS
Grown in the Famous Dutch Garden, Holland.
We will send you prepaid 12 bulbs each of 10 different named varieties, all bulbs in all, blooming size for \$2.00.
GOOD ASSORTMENT
AVONDALE GLADIOLUS
WOODVILLE, WASHINGTON

Learn to be a LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
At home, by mail. Big fees. Pleasant wholesome work. 12c per hour. \$50 to \$200 a week. You can earn while learning. Write today for details.
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE SCHOOL
19 Plymouth Building
Des Moines, Ia.

The Novo Coin Holder

Holds change securely. Enables you to select instantly any coin. Attractive leather cover, any color. Coin insert in gold or silver plate.
\$1.00 Postpaid

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.
JACKSON BLDG., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

8 SPLENDID EVERGREENS \$1

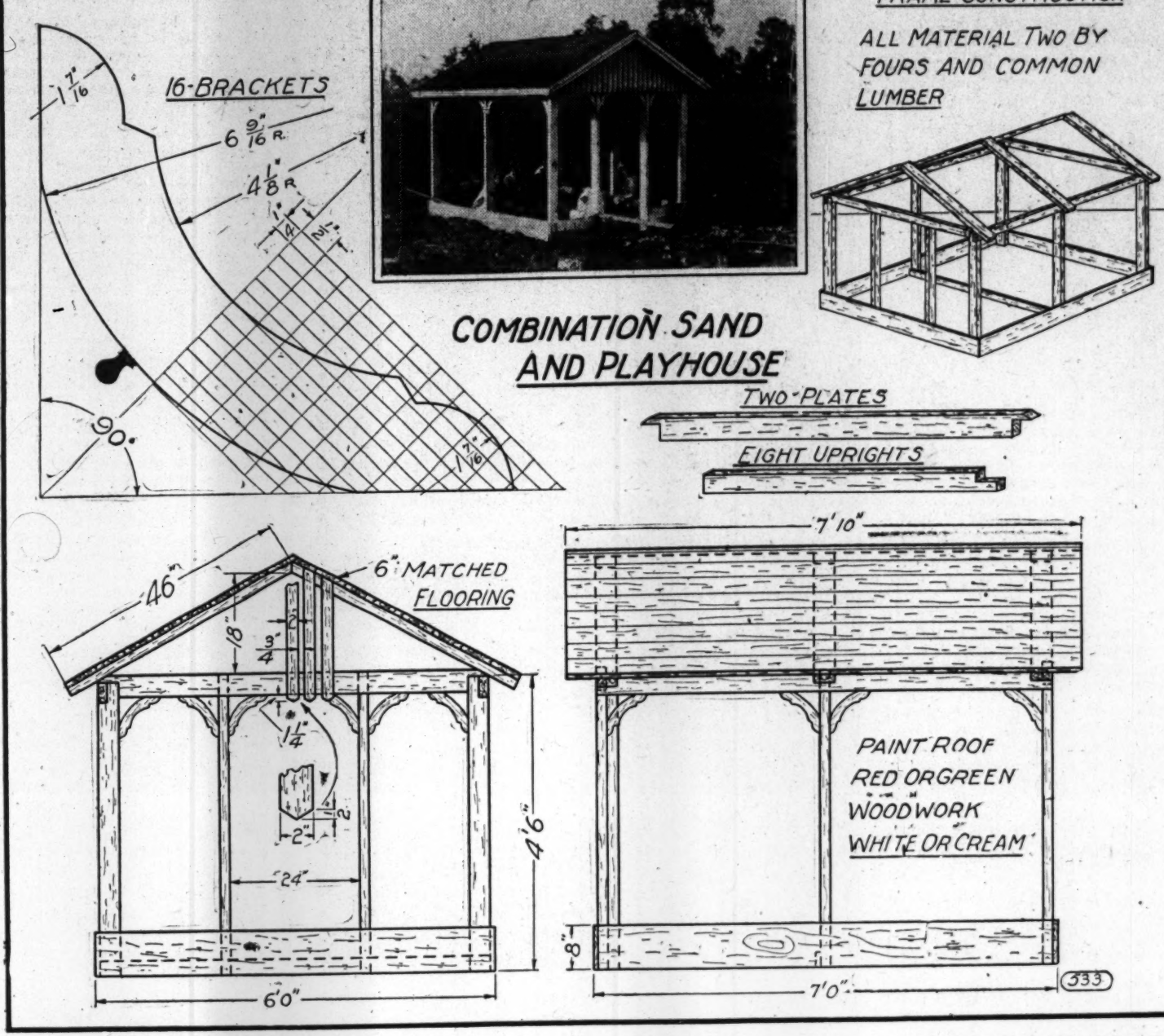
FOUR years old. Very hardy. Handsome, transplanted, giving many fibrous roots, insuring rapid growth into sturdy trees for landscape use or windbreaks. Two (2) each, Norway Spruce, handsome trees; Scotch Pine, blue-green foliage; Norway Pine, very ornamental, long, green lustrous foliage; White Spruce, light blue-green foliage. Size averages 4 to 8 inches high.

When 5 feet high Norway Spruce sell at \$3 each, Scotch Pine \$1.50, Norway Pine and White Spruce 2 feet sell at \$1.50 each. These 8 trees will soon grow to be worth \$15.00 and much more.

4 Colorado Blue Spruce \$1
3 years old. The Blue Spruce is densely covered with a rich glaucous steel-blue foliage. Will make unusually beautiful and valuable evergreens. Average 4 to 6 inches high.

Twenty cents additional required for packing and postage on each collection. Safe delivery guaranteed.
Order immediately to take advantage of this offer. Trees shipped at proper planting time in April and May.

Western Maine Forest Nursery
3-A FRYBURG, MAINE



Winter Cellar Work—A Combined Sand and Playhouse

What father would not lovingly construct this combination sand and playhouse? What child would not claim it as the choicest treasure among a host of playthings? Its simplicity of construction is desirable to the home craftsman who has few spare minutes to devote to work of this nature. Common lumber is used, keeping the cost nominal. The floor base is 7 ft. x 6 ft., a generous play space. The height of the house is 6 ft. from base to peak of roof. The completed work is slightly enough for any playground. The house is portable.

Two-by-fours and common lumber for the frame; 6-inch matched flooring for roof; 2-inch strips for gable ends; fancy brackets, or common lumber to make them. Nails and spikes.

Directions
Step 1: Cut and nail together the pieces to the extent shown.
Step 2: Saw the uprights to length and notch the ends to receive the 2x4 plates. See sketch.
Step 3: Nail uprights to box.
Step 4: Cut side plates, match to notches in uprights and nail with 8d common nails; cut front and back plates and nail to uprights, reinforcing the joints with glue.
Step 5: Lay out and cut 16 brackets according to working drawing and nail brackets in place. If preferred, buy fancy porch brackets at the lumber yard. The brackets help to brace the building and are decorative.
Step 6: Cut and mill the rafters

at the peak of roof. Nail and toe-nail at peak and spike to the plate.
Step 7: Nail 2-inch strips cut to fit from rafters to plate at each end of house. These, like the brackets, add strength and decorative effect. Note that a space of 1/4 inch is allowed between each strip, and that the point of each strip extends 1 1/4 inch below the rafter.

Notice the color scheme suggests red or green for roof and white or cream for woodwork. However, if this does not fit harmoniously into the surroundings, it can be changed to suit the individual case.

From an English Notebook
China or Monthly Roses
A show of decorative bloom for as many months of the year as possible is the objective of the majority of gardeners be they amateur or professional, the China or monthly roses, which begin to open their charming clusters of small bright-hued flowers in April and continue to bloom more or less profusely until the frosts, should be given an enthusiastic reception.

A large bed planted with one or more varieties of these attractive roses, such as Comtesse du Cayla, coppery orange in flower and in fruit; of growth; Cramoisi Superieure, semi-double and crimson in color, and Mme. Eugene Resal with her bright pink orange shaded flowers and richly colored buds, is most effective.

Clumps of spring-flowering bulbs—daffodils, narcissi, tulips, etc., and groups of mauve and purple violas planted between the roses afford a contrast of color which greatly enhances the beauty of the bed. Given room for development and grown as single specimens these roses are also quite an asset in the herbaceous border where their habit of continuous blooming is particularly valuable.

Other varieties well worth growing are Hermosa, fragrant and with soft pink flowers; Old Blush, a vigorous grower which produces loose sprays of bright pink blooms; Polyanthus, semi-double, sweet scented, and rosy carmine in color; Fabvier, bright crimson and vigorous; the dainty Laurette Messimy, a delicate shade of pale rose. China roses should be

trolled by the width of the building. To consider the extent, many bungalows are built on the conventional plan of three rooms all in a row—living room, dining room and kitchen on one side, and the bedroom and bath on the other. Greater individuality often may be given the home by departing from this stock layout.

True, the living room and dining room must be intercommunicating in most small homes, but many layouts succeed in locating the living room or at least the dining room, so that direct exit is provided into the lovely outdoor garden-room found at the rear of so many modern homes today. To make this arrangement possible, some architects have resorted to the expedient of placing the kitchen at the very front of the house. This is apt, however, to be startling to the conservative buyer unless accompanied with an extraordinary degree of cleverness.

NO FROZEN FAUCETS
Non-Freezing Wall Hydrants permit instant use of outside water in coldest weather. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Folder upon request.
Prices postpaid (for connecting pipe length):
8" \$12.50, 10" \$15.00, 12" \$17.50, 14" \$20.00.
FROST-PROOF HYDRANT CO.
TRENTON, OHIO

DUTCH BULBS
direct from
Reliable Growers
Our 1929 Bulb Catalogue is now being prepared. Free copies may be had upon application.
Correspondence invited. Club orders executed. Resident selling Agent or Representative wanted for the sale of our Gold Medal Tulips, Hyacinths and many other miscellaneous bulbs.

HARDY LILY SEED
Washingtonian: Bolanderi Each 50c
Reezli: Kelloggii 50c
Maritimum: Parvum Per Regale
Columbianum Pk.
Instructions how to plant, free. Write for quantity prices.
WILLIAM A. AIRD FLORAL CO., Inc.
"PANSYDALE," OREGON CITY, ORE.

P. de JAGER & SONS
FLOWER-BULB SPECIALISTS
HEILLOO (HOLLAND)

A Visit to a Dutch Bulb Farm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bergen-Arn-Zee, Holland
When one answers an advertisement in a newspaper (even when "that newspaper" is The Christian Science Monitor) merely asking to know the price of bulbs, one certainly does not expect to get in reply not only a catalogue, but a letter saying, "Since you are so near my nurseries, I hope you will come and see them. My car will be at your disposal at any time that is convenient to you." Needless to say, the invitation was accepted with alacrity.

Holland's famous bulb nurseries are mostly situated in a belt of land between Haarlem in the south and Alkmaar, the famous cheese mart, in the north. Centuries ago this land was covered by the sea, which deposited a thick layer of sand on top of a belt of clay and then churned the two together into the mixture from which Dutch bulbs are supposed to derive their peculiar charm.

That it is not only the soil, however, which is responsible for the fame of Dutch bulbs is evident from our tour of inspection. "We trenched all the ground to a depth of two feet," said our guide in answer to a question. "Any fertilizer?" "Oh, yes, a great deal." "Natural or artificial?" "Nothing but cow manure. And it must be well decayed before the bulbs are put in or it may make them rot."

A Mass of Gladioli
At the time of our visit the whole nursery was one mass of gladioli which in a few short weeks would be dug up and stored away to make room for the spring bulbs which are Holland's special glory. These meanwhile were ranged tier on tier in a succession of sheds.

"Why do you think we keep this shed heated?" asked our guide as we went from the cool September air into a temperature which would have done credit to the tropics. "So as to keep the bulbs back. Keep them warm before they are planted and when they get into the cool ground their growth will be delayed and their flowers will be correspondingly later. But you must keep them dry, too."

"Did you know that you can already see the flower in the center of the bulb before it begins to sprout?" our guide asked a few moments later. So saying he took a knife, cut a bulb in two, and there, sure enough, in the very middle was a tiny white speck which would sometime have grown to be a daffodil.

"As you know," he went on, "the daffodil flower shoots from the middle of the bulb, but as the season goes on, the bulb turns itself round, so to speak, until the old center is

on the outside and a new heart with a fresh flower formed for the next season."

Some of the bulbs we saw were very precious—new varieties valued at pounds apiece. "Better not buy them now," said our conductor. "In a few years they will be cheap—like the Mrs. Ernest H. Krelage. First bulbs cost \$250 each, now you can have them for 9s. a dozen."

Delightful Intermission
Our tour of inspection was punctuated with a visit to our host's home for refreshment. The honors were done by his mother—a sweet-faced little lady who, since she went to the house as a bride, had seen 40 seasons of spring bulbs blossom outside those same windows. Unlike her son, she could speak only Dutch. But her smile was eloquence enough.

Then back to see yet more sheds where skilled hands were busy making up orders and carefully fitting stout brown paper bags full of bulbs into solid wooden crates.

"We used to sell to the 'trade' only," our host said. "But now we mainly sell direct to the public."

"Where are your customers?" "Almost all in England and America, and a few in Germany. We scarcely sell a dozen bulbs a year in Holland itself."

"And what about the cut flowers?" "The Dutch growers have an agreement with the English nurserymen that they shall not invade the English cut-flower market. It is good business, for if we took the trade away, we should not be able to sell them our bulbs. But many of our best bulbs we do not allow to flower, because when we sell them, the following year's bloom will be all the bigger."

From the sheds we went back to the gladioli fields almost all filled with plants in their first year. Some had been brought from America by our host and no doubt the descendants of these newer pilgrims will also make the journey over the Atlantic—in the other direction. The delicate shell-like blossoms were beginning to fade, but there were still enough fresh ones left for our host to pick two large armfuls of rainbow blossoms which we carried back with us to delight us for the rest of our stay in Holland.

It is said that springtime is the proper season to see Holland, but for one person, at least, it will be better to surpass the memory of gladioli time.

Pretty as well as Practical.
Pearl Pins—\$1 Postpaid for Set of 3. Useful—Attractive—May be used as gifts. May be had in natural Pearl or in delicate pastel shades—Rose, Powder Blue, Yellow, Green, etc. Sent upon receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MARTHA W. THUMAN
159 South Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

Dreer's Garden Book

"I GOT them at Dreer's," is so often the answer, when you ask a neighbor the secret of his success with Vegetables or Flowers. Our 1929 Garden Book will help you choose the best Seeds, Plants and Bulbs and tell you how to grow them.

A copy free if you mention
The Christian Science Monitor
HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Progressive Education Association
St. Louis, Missouri

TEACHERS and parents and all who are interested in the training of youth will gain much helpful information through this convention.

"Education, An Active Process" will be the keynote of discussion, and the gaining of a broader outlook and new ideas should be the outcome of the gathering.

The Christian Science Monitor will publish an advance story on February 19, and convention reports February 21 and 23, written by Miss Millicent J. Taylor, author of articles in the series "What Is Progressive Education?" published in the Monitor in December.

The entire Educational Page on February 19 will be devoted to Progressive Education. Articles will be contributed by such well-known educators as Stanwood Cobb, President of Progressive Education Association, and Eugene Smith, Headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School.

Whether or not you attend the convention in person, you will be glad to have these articles for future reference.

Complete File 15c. Send Your Order on This Coupon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Included is \$..... for
Special Articles "Progressive Education Association"

The Christian Science Monitor
One month.....75c (3s. 1d.) Three months.....\$2.25 (9s. 3d.)
Six weeks.....\$1.00 (4s. 1½d.) Six months.....\$4.50 (18s. 7d.)
One year.....\$9.00 (\$1 17s. 1d.)

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

NEW

We are offering the most beautiful vine you can dream of for beautifying your homes and churches.

EVONYMUS COLORATA
(An Evergreen Bittersweet)
This is an evergreen vine recently propagated. It is easy to transplant, sure to grow, grows rapidly to a height of 20 ft. or more, clings to wall like ivy or will grow on trellis or creep on the ground, bears red berries which hang on in winter. The color of foliage becomes more beautiful with winter and cold. The wonderful warm color of this vine, in the bleakness of winter, when sky and snow are "cold" is just what is wanted.

A MILLION DOLLAR VINE
A writer in Garden Magazine said: "If we had a million dollars to spare, we would like to plant an Evergreen Bittersweet vine against every stone, brick, concrete or other wall in America. The effect would be electrical, for it would add 100 per cent to the beauty of America." And that would only be anticipating what will surely happen, for it is hardly possible that the world holds any plant with greater power to transform a house into a home. In England every home and every Church is encircled, dignified and ennobled by ivy as every American home will come to be connected so closely with the Evergreen Bittersweet that it will be impossible to think of one without the other.

PRICE—Strong vines, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50; 6 for \$4.75; per dozen \$25.00 delivered. Give about 6 ft. to each vine. Safe arrival guaranteed. Do not send any money if you prefer, but just send name and address and tell us when to send. Pay postman small post-office order or cash. When payment is sent with order, all charges will be prepaid. Be the first in your neighborhood to have it. Supply small, secure yours NOW. Address when you want them.

SEND COUPON
EVERITT'S SEED STORE,
Indianapolis, Ind., Desk 12J
Please send Evonymus Colorata for which I enclose \$..... (or shall we send C. O. D.). Also Send Your Catalogue.
My Name.....
My Address.....
Address EVERITT'S SEED & NURSERY STORE
DESK 12J, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

American Collectors of Fifty Years Ago

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN THESE days, when it sometimes seems that more people are interested in collecting than not, it is difficult to realize that 50 years ago almost nobody cared for other people's ancestral things. To be sure, there have always been those who accumulated things that were merely queer or ingenious, curious or uncommon, and possibly having no intrinsic or commercial value. There were always, too, those who gathered about them things which everybody considered to be of value—jewels, precious metals, the work of artists and of skilled artisans of their own times or before.

The class of collectors that we are thinking of just now includes those who seek the items of interior decoration, the home furnishings, of the eighteenth century or earlier. These things have purposes that range from utility chiefly to those of solely decorative value. Thus we have a field which may embrace anything from a wooden plate to the family portraits.

In the Victoria Magazine, English, 1867, an article on the subject of collection narrates at some length the prevailing "manias" for seeking album portraits, postage stamps and coins.

Three years later in the Overland Monthly, American, a broader survey gives prominence to different branches of natural history. It includes in its review the subjects of religious relics, manuscripts, books and engravings, implying that the order mentioned indicates also the order of date in which they became popular. But there is no hint of the existence of the china collector.

Dr. Irving Whitall Lyon

This, however, is a bit aside from our present topic. We do not care to discuss the history of collecting as that would lead us too far into the past. What we are after is to learn how and when the present American interest in the material belongings of our ancestors started, and who were some of those foremost in the activity. It is quite clear that the desire for so-called antiques is a recent one so far as most of the people we know are involved.

There seems to be no difference of opinion in crediting Dr. Irving Whitall Lyon of Hartford, Conn., with being the pioneer student of America's early furniture. His book,

entitled "Colonial Furniture of New England," which was issued in 1891, was the first publication to have a marked influence on popular knowledge and taste pertaining to this topic. In fact, so far as we know, it is the earliest American book of any sort on this subject.

As has been previously expressed in these columns, we are inclined to believe that appreciation of furniture of the eighteenth century and earlier began with the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. This applies, of course, to the attitude of people at large. It recognizes that there were many exceptional owners who had instinctive inclination to preserve the heirlooms which might have come to them in many forms. Perhaps an old gown, some Colonial silver, a delicate and beautiful set of china, or chairs which had historic as well as ancestral associations.

"Early in 1877"

Such people and such families, there have always been—those who have about them objects of great commercial value, but which are prized by their possessors solely for their utility, their beauty, and as reminders of former owners and users. It was probably from families of this sort that the men came who are referred to by Dr. Lyon in his Preface. There he says, "Early in the year 1877, the writer began to collect pieces of old furniture in and about Hartford, Conn. . . . There were at that time a few others quietly engaged in the same pursuit. . . . What is here described as taking place in Hartford was also going on in many other places in New England. . . . About the year 1880, the writer commenced a somewhat systematic study of this old furniture."

This seems to place pretty definitely the time when Dr. Lyon and a few of his acquaintances were being looked on as a bit queer, by indulgent fellow townsmen who knew of the purchases of dusty, loose-jointed chests.

Quite some time before this, men and women had been eagerly seeking the china used before 1880 and soon after. It seems that this may have been the activity which very soon led to an interest in other articles of the Colonial household. At the time when Dr. Lyon was first turning his attention to furniture, Dr. William C. Prime published a bulky volume entitled "Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations."

His preface was written at his Lonsome Lake Cabin, Franconia, N. H., on Aug. 8, 1877. In it Dr. Prime says, "Ten years ago there were probably not 10 collectors of pottery and porcelain in the United States. Today there are perhaps 10,000."

China Enthusiasts Came First. Dr. Prime implies that there were at least some people active in this diversion in the 1860's. His other guess, of only 10,000 at his date of writing, would not have justified the publishers in putting out a heavy volume such as his. So it would seem that the pursuit of old porcelain and pottery had become an established study and diversion of many, before the interest in furniture had attracted more than a very few people, scattered through the northeastern states.

The next year after Dr. Prime's book appeared, a small volume entitled "The China Hunter's Club" was published with a foreword by Dr. Prime. The author is given as "The Youngest Member" and the contents give a welcome insight into the thoughts and activities of the members. "It is no more," writes "The

WANTED—

Early American
Paintings, Furniture, Silver, etc.
ROSS H. MAYNARD
EAST MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Caroline Burke
TRADE MARK
Lamp Shades

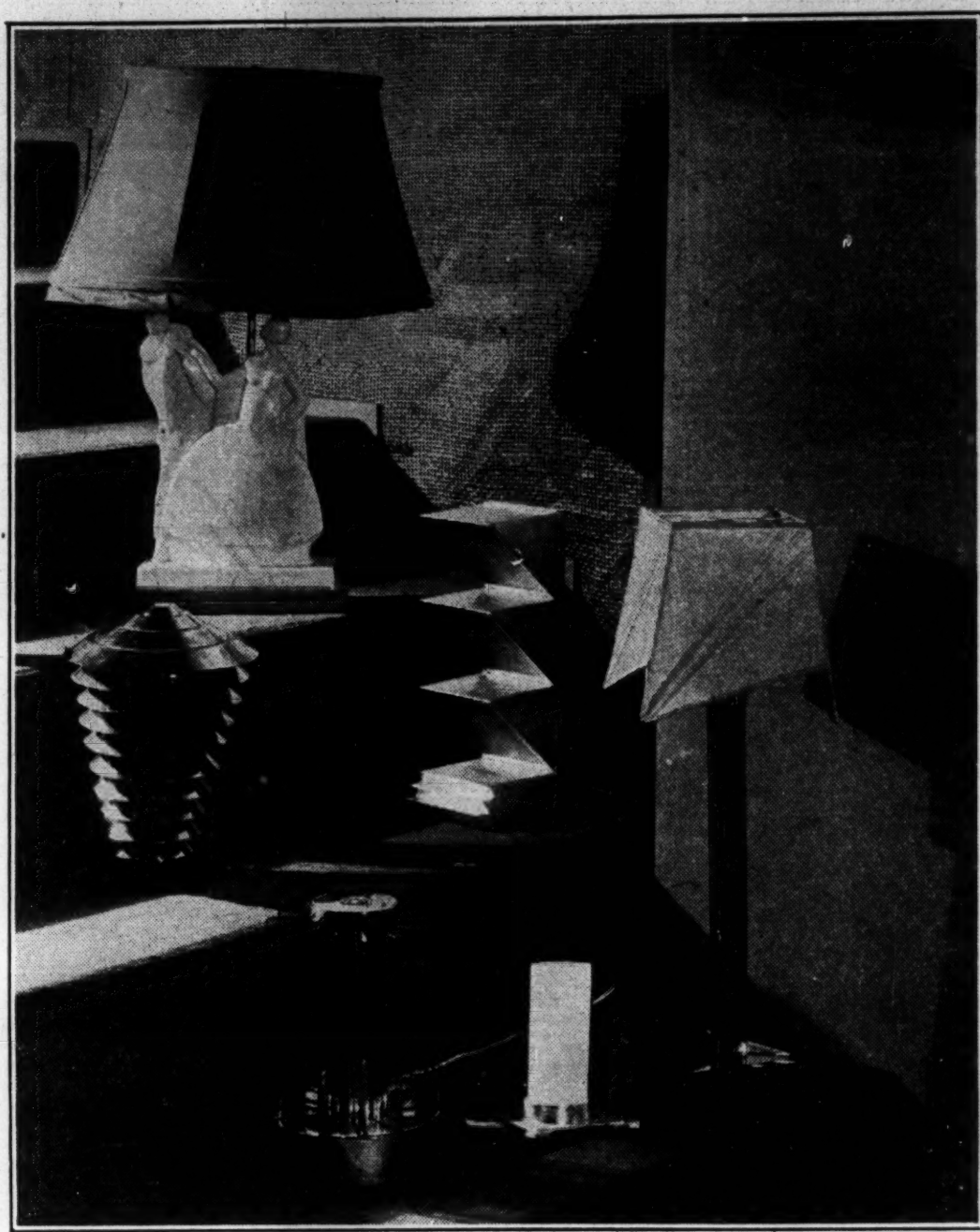
are carried by the better grade stores the country over. Every shade autographed.

Original and Artistic Designs
PARCHMENT SHADES
in every color and design

Through Dealers Only
THE BURKE STUDIOS
3901-03 Cottage Grove Avenue
CHICAGO

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Frank Partridge
Works of Art

LONDON
26 KING ST., ST. JAMES'S
NEW YORK
6 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.



THE indispensable table lamp offers to the modern-modist designer opportunities that he has been prompt to seize. The resulting ventures assume forms in contrasting extremes. Sharp angles occur repeatedly in one metal model, which embodies three lamps inclosed in connected prisms. Another, for a single lamp, takes the form of an insulator for high-voltage transmission, a motive that should appeal to those who are following the traditional rapid pace in business and social life of metropolitan centers. The all-metal triangular base and standard of one higher model is vivacious and stimulating with its harmonious shade of porcelain. The illumination of art objects by using them as the apparent bases for lamps has an example in the topmost in this group. The method adopted in this case is widely applied to an almost endless range of ceramics and oriental carvings. These types were found in Lord and Taylor's department of interior decoration.

Happenings in London

By A COLLECTOR

THE £6,000,000 exhibition of Dutch art at Burlington House, which is preoccupying the attention of lovers and collectors of old masters to the exclusion of almost everything else, might well be described as an exhibition of picture bargains of bygone days.

Vermeer's celebrated "Head of a Girl," for example, occupies pride of place in the Gallery at The Hague, whence it was dispatched to the Burlington House Gallery with its smile. It changed hands in the last century for £5, or \$125. Today it would probably realize £100,000.

Vermeer's "The Little Street," which sold recently for £30,000, was sold by Vermeer's widow for less than £5.

Another Dutch old master, by the way, was purchased for a few shillings not so long ago from a Dutch fishwife. She thought so little of it that she used it in the public square as a platter on which to exhibit her fish.

The Rembrandts, again, are worth perhaps £50,000 apiece. Yet Rembrandt often painted to obtain a loaf of bread and died bankrupt. Frans Hals also passing away in an almshouse. Truly, time has its revenge.

Have You One of the 701?

It is not generally known, I think, that there are no fewer than 701 Rembrandts, some of them possibly in the possession of very poor people. If they only knew, they might possess the wherewithal to maintain themselves not only in comfort but luxury for life.

All 701 are described in ancient records as having been painted by the master. One London art dealer has already devoted many years to a quest of these lost masterpieces. Some of them have been missing for centuries. I understand that the principal reason why they are still missing, is that their owners do not realize their identity.

Apparently some of Rembrandt's contemporaries and successors thought they could improve the master's work. Having acquired his pictures and "touched them up" to their own satisfaction they actually signed them with their own names.

An indifferent picture signed by an unknown painter has, in more than one instance, been found to hide a Rembrandt worth a fortune.

There are still picture bargains, however, awaiting the small collector—sometimes in the most unexpected places. This was shown in striking fashion at Christie's sale-rooms when the preliminary study of Dame Ellen Terry as "Lady Macbeth" by John Sargent was sold recently for the low sum of 60 guineas. At the same time a Whistler etching of St. James's Street went for as little as 9 guineas.

London is a veritable gold mine for buried antiques redolent of its

Old Russia
A shop which specializes in genuine antique and modern Russian lacquer, china, glass and furniture.
16 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Making Small Rooms Look Large

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

THIS is the day of the small house or apartment. We have given up the stately, high-ceilinged dwelling with its endless vistas, and have taken to a tabloid form of living. This scaling-down from former more expansive habitations has not been done without certain pang of regret, for we have been forced to part with large pieces of furniture, rich in tradition. Perhaps we have parted with a spiritual something too, that side of us which loves the dignity of spaciousness.

Since this is the trend of modern life, the philosophical thing to do is to create an artificial sense of spaciousness in our present-day quarters to satisfy this desire.

It is not an easy thing to make small rooms look large. It takes thought and a willingness to sacrifice whatever stands in the way of achieving this. One must bear in mind constantly four factors which are paramount in creating the illusion of spaciousness. These are color, pattern, proportion and balance.

In the small house or apartment, where one can see one's whole domain at a glance, the apparent size of the rooms can be greatly increased by papering or by painting all rooms alike, with the same color, or in the same color of the paper. It is obvious that a series of rooms, closely related, will have a squeezed, restricted look, if all the trim which defines their dimensions is in strong contrast to the color of the walls.

Paint, oatmeal papers which come in soft tones, small-patterned papers in monotonous are the treatments best suited to our purpose.

The floor should be the darkest part of the room. Safe treatments are plain, room-size carpets, enlivened by occasional Oriental rugs, or as another method, small patterned room-size Oriental or domestic rugs, with the floor border stained nearly black.

By carefully avoiding noticeable patterns on our walls and floors, we can use fabrics having well-covered designs for draperies, small sofas and occasional chairs—for the sake of contrast and accent. This always adds piquancy to a room.

Orderliness is a charming virtue applied to interior decoration. It expresses itself as balance and proportion. The result is that a room having these qualities gives one the impression that a cool, calm head

was behind it all. Such a room never seems cluttered, never has too many meaningless pictures scattered over its walls, nor too many pieces of poorly selected furniture strewn about the rooms.

Proportion in a small room is everything. The gloomy black walnut of other days, with its lofty cornices and head-boards and massive marble tops, must go, perforce. Present-day limitations demand that we scale down our furnishings.

Today each piece must fit into the space assigned to it. The seven-foot davenport gives way to the love-seat. Bureaus, consoles and writing desks must be shallow. Unwieldy, overstuffed chairs are supplanted by lounging chairs built on more delicate lines. Space is also gained by sinking book-cases into the walls, or by utilizing the recesses of doors.

Many a room fails to have an attractive appearance because its rectangular shape has been ignored. Nothing is more unarchitectural than furniture placed cornerwise and rugs askew—from a quaint idea that it is "more cozy." Nothing so much sacrifices precious space.

A room will always seem to increase in size if two centers of interest are established. A fireplace is a natural center of interest. A window or a reading table and lamp may be another.

A certain amount of formal arrangement, such as pairs of tables or of chairs, aid in giving a sense of balance. This we can counterbalance by an irregular grouping elsewhere, to guard against too precise an effect. This may be accomplished with chairs. Notice a room after people have left it. You will find valuable suggestions for grouping furniture naturally and charmingly. Chairs should always be placed to make good "conversation groups."

With walls trim, floors in plain colors; with scaled-down furniture

placed with regard to sacrificing as little floor space as possible, we are now ready to think of adornment for the walls. The small room requires great restraining when it comes to this matter. Perhaps no one uses mirrors more skillfully than the French, to gain height and breadth in a room. Thoughtfully placed, they create vistas, reflect flowers, thus reduplicating their beauties; by mirroring lighted lamps, they increase the brilliancy of a room.

After mirrors come a few pictures, preferably in color and ones which repeat or contrast the color of the room. A few pictures only, and these hung low, with their center of interest slightly above the seated eye-level, will increase the apparent height of the room.

If a series of small rooms be handled with the restraint suggested, i.e., plain walls undefined by contrasting woodwork which which "stay down," furniture designed on a smaller scale, and walls decorated with vista-creating mirrors, and with very few pictures, a very telling illusion of space can be created.

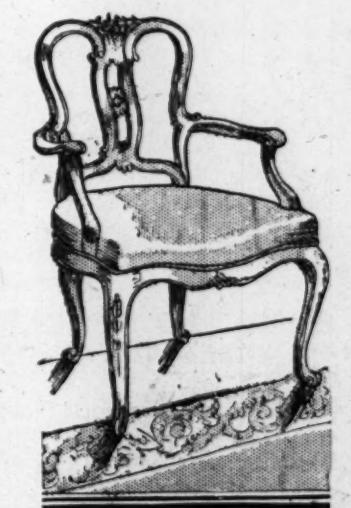


This attractive group illustrates some of the many desirable pieces of furniture to be found when planning your new home.

In the Galleries of

Barton,
Price, &
Willson

46 East 57th Street
New York

BELMAISON
Reproduction FurnitureDistinguished Small Arm
Chairs Are Lowered
During the Sale

Of quite exceptional interest in Belmanson's collections are the charming and unusual sets of four arm chairs, carefully chosen for different

sorts of interiors, all of them reproduced with beautiful exactitude from originals of their respective periods. In this group are graceful little Queen Anne arm chairs, with an uncommon type of cabriole leg, cleft at the knee. These chairs are covered with a charming oyster-white nain. Equally distinguished are Hepplewhite mahogany chairs with oval backs and fluted curvilinear arms and legs in this master's French manner. They are covered with old crimson damask. Comfortably large Louis XV arm chairs of carved walnut, with caned seats and backs, provide a further resource in this matter. They would be particularly attractive with leather cushions in the fashion of the period.

Delightful Small
Italian Arm Chairs

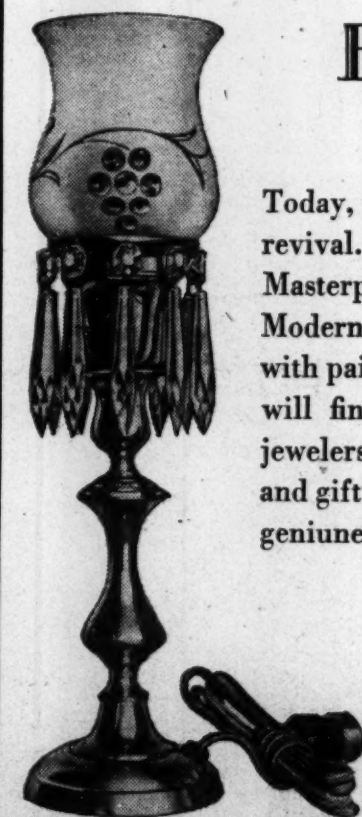
Most charming of all perhaps are two sets of enchantingly graceful little Italian chairs recently added to the collection, one set illustrated copied from some very beautiful old Venetian chairs which Au Quatrieme recently brought to this country. They have carved backs and exquisite delicacy and grace in the

Venetian Louis XV manner at its best, and are of a rather light natural walnut. The others are small overstuffed Italian Louis XV arm chairs with legs of carved walnut, the backs coming to just the right height to provide the necessary support, while leaving the arms free.

Fourth gallery, new building

John Wanamaker New York

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

PEWTER
By Poole

Today, pewter is in a smart revival. Poole sponsors Masterpieces of Ancient and Modern Art—fashioned with painstaking care. You will find them at leading jewelers, department stores and gift shops. Identify the genuine by the trademark.

Illustrated: Graceful electric lamp, complete with arm, shade and cord. A smart replica in Pewter by Poole—of a Colonial Oil Lamp.

POOLE SILVER COMPANY—TAUNTON, MASS.

POOLE'S PEWTER

NORTHWESTERN'S SWIMMERS WIN

Defeat Oregon State A. C.

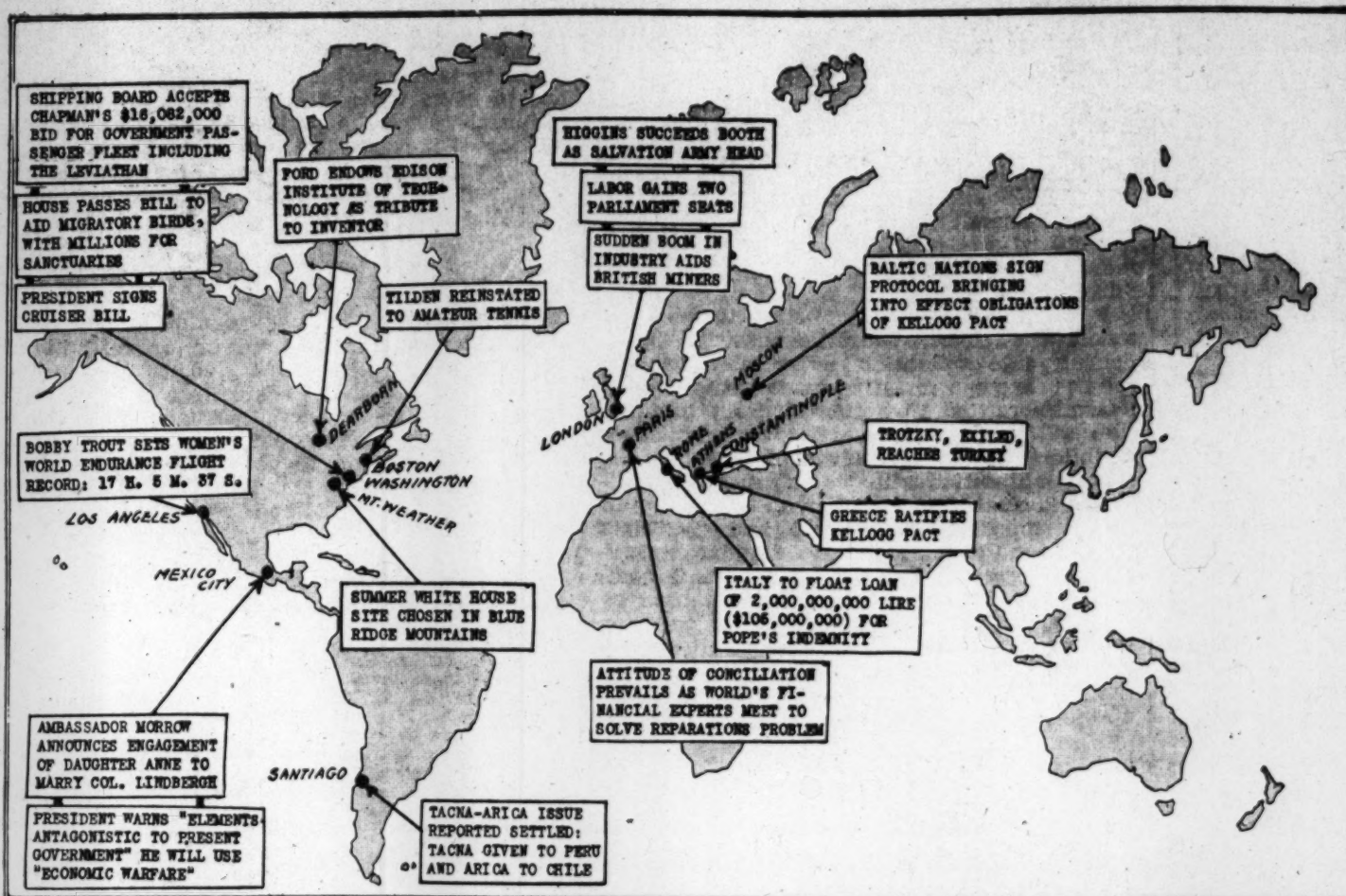
Princeton 30, M. I. T. 24.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT
 Yale 47, C. C. N. Y. 24.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Alabama BIRMINGHAM Utopia Dry Cleaners J. R. JOYCE, Manager High Class Cleaning and Dyeing Also EXPERT FLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE Phone 4-5377 New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily CAHEEN'S SECOND AVENUE CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO. 1316 Third Avenue Pianos, Victrolas, Radios ROGERS Southern Grocery Stores, Inc. Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated. Martin Flowers INC. Flowers of Distinction FIVE POINTS 2003 11th Ave. So. Phone 4-5455 SMART LUGGAGE ROSENBERGER'S BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY 1909 Second Avenue "The South's Finest Luggage Shop" BLANCH'S Third Avenue at 19th Street Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys FOREMOST IN FASHION FAR MOST IN VALUE "While out driving stop at" Electricity Maid Bake Shop Bakery Goods—Deli-cious—Lunches "Taste the Difference" Loeb's Specialty Shop 1909 THIRD AVENUE MILLINERY and Our New Ready-to-Wear Dept. The French Bootery 210 North 19th Street CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO. 420 Second Avenue, N. DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES: Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Diamond Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purdy Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2. "Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store" GUARANTEE SHOE CO. BIRMINGHAM Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Phone 5-1415 Nunn-Bush MEN'S FINE SHOES PORTER CLOTHING CO. 20th Street and 3rd Avenue CALL ROBERTSON TIRE CO. FOR TIRE SERVICE Phone 5-2325 DISTRIBUTORS KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES 530 So. 21st St., Birmingham Prices lower than you expect for quality and service furnished. WITTICHEN COAL & COKE COMPANY Phone 3-9145 Marinello Beauty Salon The only beauty shop operated by ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL 1921 1/2 Third Avenue Phone 3-2321 "Candies That Melt in Your Mouth" Made Daily in Our Own Sanitary Kitchen Soda Fountain Lunches S. W. MARTIN, Mgr. R. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr. Loveman, Joseph & Loeb ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO. 2014 First Avenue PRINTING ENGRAVING OFFICE FURNITURE FLOWERS Mountain Brook Florists "Quality and Taste" Dial 4-2660 Mountain Brook Village Liberty Jersey Farms Inc. Certified, Special Raw, Pasteurized Milk and Churned Butter, Milk from Our own Registered Jerseys Phone Woodlawn 3339 Farms, Trussville, Ala.	Alabama BIRMINGHAM (Continued) ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP FOR MEN SHOES FOR WOMEN GIVE THE FOOT NATURAL SUPPORT Exclusively at RICH'S When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE 2023 1st Avenue North Phone 3-2304 He specializes in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring E. M. WILLIAMS Plumbing and Heating "Repairs Done on the Day Ordered" Phone 4-7989 2625 Avenue G South OSCE ROBERTS Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING MOBILE Ford The Universal Car Authorized Dealer ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY Government and Claiborne Streets ODORLESS DRY-CLEANING Imperial LAUNDRY This is blanket time. We guarantee our service to suit you. BOTH PHONES 1986 BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP Shine's Walk-Over The Store of Beautiful Shoes "SIMON'S SHOES SATISFY" SIMON'S SHOE COMPANY Dauphin and Conception Streets For Men: Hanan, Packard, Douglas For Women: Armstrong, Dorothy Dodd, Grover. GAYFER'S Mobile's Finest Department Store ST. EMANUEL STREET Mobile Trunk Company Good Trunks, Bags, and Leather Small Wares "Everything for the Traveler" 54 ST. EMANUEL STREET Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure SMITH'S BAKERY GORDON SMITH, Proprietor "Where Quality and Purity Count" L. F. M. STORE, Inc. Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods THE MOBILE NATIONAL BANK PIGGY WIGGLY Serve Yourself from a Smiling Shelf NICK-KLIP ELECTRICAL CO. Complete Line of Cunningham Products Everything Electrical—Refrigeration Bell Phone 18 Home Phone 18 562-564 DAUPHIN STREET MONTGOMERY EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES COLEMAN & SCOTT 321 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. LADIES' SHOP Exquisite Underthings Nemo Flex Foundation Garments Phone 107 MAIL ORDERS FILLED 12 SOUTH PERRY STREET South Court Street Delicatessen Company Imported and Domestic Delicatessen Fancy Groceries Fine Cleaning and Dyeing Phone Cedar 107 You Can Depend on Us MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO. 107 S. COURT ST. NUNN'S PLACE "Service with a Smile" Prest-O-Lite Batteries Quaker State Oil Liberty Pep Ethyl Gas Hood Tires and Tubes Bell and Catoma Streets Florida BRADENTON Taste the Difference in OLEANDER ICE CREAM SARASOTA BRADENTON	Florida CORAL GABLES Standard, Ethyl, Texaco Gasoline; Wolf's Head, Quaker State, other Oils General Repairing, Service Work FREE ROAD SERVICE Lyal Service Station Coral Way and Douglas Road Phone C. G. 9183 "Service—all that the name implies" DAYTONA BEACH CRYER CLOTHING CO. A Man's Shop That Understands Men 226 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach Styleplus Clothes \$28.00 \$38.00 Every Suit Has Two Pair of Trousers L. H. ROWE & CO. Diamonds—Fine Jewelry Cut Glass—Sterling Silver Most Complete Workshop on the Coast Reference: ANYBODY The Store With a Million Items DUNN BROS. Want Your HARDWARE Trade CURTIS DRY GOODS COMPANY 206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg. Piece Goods—Hosiery Lingerie—McCall Patterns PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP Prince George Hotel, 200 No. Beach St. Some Men-Only—Some Men-Only HELEN MARIE COFFEE SHOP MRS. J. BLUNT POPE WALLACE'S Art and Jewelry Store A Complete Line of Gifts 130 Ivy Lane—A small street opposite Casino Burgoyne Telephone 276 "Pepper Sells for Less" PEPPER HARDWARE CO. Hardware, Paints, Fishing Tackle 104-106 N. BEACH ST. Phone 87 TABLE DELICATESSES We are specialists in Table Luxuries, Imported Delicacies and Fancy Goods for particular patrons at lowest prices consistent with quality. AZEN'S DELICATESSES, Inc. 116 VOLUSIA AVE. Tel. 1508 Miss EMILY'S Exclusive Beauty Shoppe Authorized Dispenser of Pierre D'Amore Products. We Blend Powder to suit your individual complexion. 146 Magnolia Ave. Telephone 1228 ELSA FARRELL SPORTS APPAREL Williams Hotel Building Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues Telephone 1435 MAIL ORDERS FILLED Dry Cleaners—Tailors Modern Equipment and Prompt Service PRENTICE & MORROW 711 Main Street (Peninsula) Phone 500 SUNOCO GAS AND OILS "Large enough to serve you— Small enough to appreciate you." Grandview Service Station N. F. TRACY S. Grandview and First—Phone 9174 Freeman Art Shop Gifts and Greeting Cards Picture Framing 222 SOUTH BEACH STREET FORT MYERS C. Franklyn Wheeler & Co. Incorporated BUILDERS MORTGAGE - APPRAISALS INSURANCE - APPRAISALS Office and Warehouse near Swimming Pool, East End. Phone 470 Fort Myers, Fla. HOLLYWOOD FLOYD L. WRAY Licensed Real Estate Broker Broward County Farm Lands Write for descriptive booklet FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS 1912 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood, Florida In Hollywood It's ADLER'S Headquarters for LADIES' WEARING APPAREL NOVELTIES USEFUL GIFTS ADLER'S, Inc. 1914 Hollywood Boulevard Hollywood, Florida LOUIS WALZ Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables COR. HARRISON and 20TH AVE. JACKSONVILLE Nunn-Bush MEN'S FINE SHOES PORTER CLOTHING CO. RAY and LAURA STREETS CARL ENGELHARDT GERMAN-AMERICAN CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing We call and deliver. 2721-2725 Forbes St. Phone 7-3109	Florida JACKSONVILLE (Continued) "Gotham" Gold Stripe Silk Hose, \$2.00 "No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assort- ment of wearable shades. KOHN FURCHGOTT CO. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA The CHILDREN'S SHOPPE "TINY TO TEN" Layette's Specialty. Novelties of unusual interest for the babies. GIRLS BOYS Phone 5-1440 33 W. Duval LIVINGSTON-YONGE CO. Reliable Electrical Merchandise PHILCO RADIO FIXTURES WIRING 116 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-2988 Established 1904 Hawkins Dye Works, Inc. 120 Julia Street Jacksonville, Fla. Solicits Your French Dry Cleaning WHIDDON'S "Jacksonville's Leading Grocers" "There Is One Near You" 43 Stores in Jacksonville Best Prices—Service—Coupons LAKELAND LAKELAND FRENCH DRY CLEANERS, Inc. Quality and Service—Moderate Prices Phone 2187 114 East Pine Street LAKE WORTH Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Gifts, Novelties THE WOMEN'S SHOP 724-726 Lake Ave., Lake Worth, Fla. Quality First, Last and Always The TOGGERY SHOP DRESSES—SUITS MILLINERY Phone 83R 705 Lake Avenue. Try a Meal at THE PERIWINKLE INN Mrs. M. CLAYTON, Proprietor. Regular Dinners, 50 cents Phone 147 11 South J. St., Lake Worth, Florida Worthmor Ice Cream It's All the Name Implies 27 South Dixie, Lake Worth, Fla. MIAMI See HAVANA TOURS—ALL THE TIME MITCHELL'S TOURS, Inc. 305 E. 1st Ave. MIAMI, FLORIDA Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations Service Kindly Given A-1 CLEANERS 1667 WEST FLAGLER ST. Ph. 23591 BONITA COFFEE HOUSE Delicious Food Luncheon and Dinner 150 S. E. 1st Street CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA Our carefully selected and "home- cooked" food will please you. MODERATE PRICES 116 N. E. THIRD STREET Service kindly given. STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO. 7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE Little River Station We carry a general line of Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions Davis Marinello Shoppe Registered Catering to Exclusive Clientele With a Special Department for Men 126 S. E. 1st AVE. Ph. 5957 RILEY'S Auto Body and Fender Repairs DUOCO Tops—Upholstering—Rugs 1321 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 20171 Attorney-at-Law DAVID B. NEWSOM 1133 INGRAHAM BLDG. Phone Miami 3-2919 MAGIC MATTRESS CO. Used mattresses, box springs, pillows, cushions, made like new at small cost. Best quality cloth used; expert workmanship. 1167 N. Miami Ave. Phone 4856 THE BLUE GOOSE TEA ROOM 230 N. E. Second Avenue We serve the best of food at reasonable prices. Closed Sunday. MRS. ALICE LEWIS, Mgr.	Florida MIAMI (Continued) Columbia Tire Co. 3rd St. at 9th Ave., N. W. Phone 3447 Brake Testing—Brake Re-Lining— Wheel Aligning—Electrical Repair- ing—Vulcanizing—Speedometer Repairing—Gas—Oil—Grease. GENERAL TIRE Exide THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY NEW AND USED TIRES AT BARGAIN PRICES ALL makes and sizes, which we have taken in trade for New Generals. OPEN ALL NIGHT Gralynn Laundry Incorporated PHONES: Miami 33148 and 33149 Coral Gables 115 Miami Beach 700 We Use Palm Olive Soap Exclusively 15 Courteous Route Men at Your Service 800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE Maud's Downing DESIGNER GOWNS—ready made and made to order. 206 S. E. FIRST AVE. GRANDMA'S KITCHEN 149-51-55 N. E. Second Street Just good cooked meals EIGHTH SEASON POLLOCK & BERG, Inc. Miami Store—101 N. E. 1st Ave. Miami Beach Store—512-14 Collins Ave. Gentlemen's MEN'S WEAR Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Now in Progress The HEFTY PRESS, Inc. Printers Stationers Blank Book Manufacturers Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street MIAMI, FLORIDA Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women Walk-Over Boot Shop 38 N. E. 1st Avenue Hanna Made Candies Fresh Every Hour 75c the Pound Mail Orders Promptly Filled 236 NORTHEAST FIRST ST. TANNER GROCERY STORES "Where the best costs less" 1753 Northeast Second Avenue 1263 West Flagler Street Miami's Exclusive Hosiery Shop Mrs. John A. Gaddis "QUALITY AT ITS BEST MODERATELY PRICED" 117 Seybold Arcade MAE WATSON THE PARKER METHOD Exclusive Realistic Wares representa- tives in Miami. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, elimi- nating use of lemon or vinegar rinses. 111 S. E. FIRST AVENUE Miami 3-1345 MIAMI'S EXCLUSIVE BEACH TOWEL SHOPPE BATHING SUITS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Pajamas and Beach Robes IRVINE'S, Inc. 104 N. E. Second Ave. at First St. MAHONEY, SINCLAIR & Co. 801-2 EXCHANGE BUILDING PHONE 36355 AUDITING ACCOUNTING INCOME TAX COLUMBIA TEA ROOM Home Cooked Food at Moderate Prices Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner 109 S. E. First Ave., opp. Y. W. C. A. Public Stenographer Mimeographing Notary Public ELIZABETH M. GESELL 820 Olympia Bldg. Phone 2-3554 MARGARET'S SALON DE BEAUTE Featuring Realistic Permanent 20 N. E. 2nd Ave. Margaret Cox Calumet Building Phone 5736 Proprietress MOORE'S BATTERY & SERVICE STATION "Service Is a Pleasure" 3542 W. Flagler Street Phone 9386 C. MOORE, Proprietor Penton's Service Station Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils Michelin Tires and Tubes Elevated Grease Rack Crack Case Service Phone 7729 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.	Florida MIAMI (Continued) Field's Shoppe An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices. SMART MISSES' AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL 145 E. Flagler Street NORDELL'S 140 E. FLAGLER STREET <i>The Shop of Distinctive Millinery!</i> Moderate Prices CAR FOR HIRE 1927 Cadillac By Day, Hour or Week. Sightseeing trips to all parts of Florida. Phone 21545 WM. ROBINSON 842 N. W. 3rd St. General Insurance Service Kindly Given W. W. BAKER 605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 35141 FLORIDA NOVELTIES and Unique MRS. K. E. FISCHER Studio: 829 S. W. SECOND STREET MIAMI BEACH Boulevard Cafeteria Where fresh vege- tables and choice meats are always served under per- sonal supervision. Located in The Boulevard Hotel Dade Boulevard and Meridian Avenue Miami Beach, Florida BRIDGE INN Pleasing homelike atmosphere— Comfortable rooms—reasonable— Special rates for permanent guests. Dining Room—Food and Service that will please 1750 WEST AVENUE MRS. J. SCHUMACHER, Mgr. Maud's Downing DESIGNER GOWNS—ready made and made to order 1009 LINCOLN ROAD RUTH MCCOY Distinctive Hats blocked to order 1009 LINCOLN ROAD ORLANDO Rendezvous Cafe IN THE SPANISH PATIO AUTREY-MURPHY ARCADE ORLANDO, FLA. Two Stores for Men "We Feature Quality, Not Price" THE MEN'S SHOP Phone 3551 32 S. Orange Ave. SAN JUAN MEN'S SHOP Phone 4362 San Juan Hotel Bldg. Orlando, Florida WASHBURN'S LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER "Always a Special You Like" Mrs. F. BRYANT WASHBURN 13-15 West Washington St. Phone 3636 SLATER-SCOTT "Gowns for Discriminating Women" GOWNS WRAPS SPORT CLOTHES Phone 7954 20 N. ORANGE AVE. FRIEND'S BAKED BEANS JOHN F. EMPLE "Service You Like" Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables Phone 5180-5189 10 & 12 E. CHURCH STREET Daniel Clothing Co. Schloss Bros. Clothing Smith Smart Shoes Dr. Reed Cushion Sole Shoes Hats and Men's Furnishings 19 S. Orange Ave. Phone 5847 Orlando, Florida Wilson's Good Shoes and Hosiery Juvenile Store 110 So. Orange Ave. 22 So. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla. Emerick's Cafeterias "Always Reliable" 23 S. ORANGE AVE. 539 N. ORANGE AVE. Orlando, Fla.	Florida ORLANDO (Continued) Walk-Over Boot Shop You can have style and comfort in Walk-Over shoes for men and women NEW DEXDALE HOSIERY Phone 5648 San Juan Hotel Bldg. Fort Gatlin Beauty Shop M. TRINELLO SYSTEM Expert Operators Eugene & Frederick P. R. MRS. C. R. EMERICK 551 North Orange Avenue Shoes Repaired While You Wait HANSON'S Electric Shoe Repairing 27 E. PINE STREET Orlando, Florida PALM BEACH Fannie Ruhstadt Spanish and Italian Wares Candles 9 Vin Mianer Phone 8052-8443 SARASOTA Gifts That Last Antiques Sheffield Silver Glass China Art Objects Latest Books Rental Library HEMINGWAY BOOK AND ANTIQUE SHOP EDWARDS THEATRE BUILDING General Insurance Real Estate BROWN & CRIST, Inc. BROKERS Sarasota, Florida LEVY'S The Store That Pleases You AT FIVE POINTS AVONDALE MCCELLAN PARK Choice Residential Properties Bacheller-Brewer Corporation Owners and Developers The Bank of Sarasota Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County ST. PETERSBURG Genuine Alligator Goods and Other Gifts KRUG'S GIFT SHOP 423 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla. SNELL ARCADE Houses and Apartments for Sale or Rent Groves, Lots and Acreage ANNABEL HICKOK with J. J. HENRY MULLER Jr. 222 4 St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. SOUTHERN PRALINES "PLANTATION PRALINES" Made of pure cane sugar and pecan nuts. Sold exclusively through W. J. Howey Orange Juice Stand. BELLE NORRIS McFALL 1031 Dartmouth Street SUMMER SHOP KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE OSANN SPORTS APPAREL Hotel Soreno St. Petersburg, Florida TAMPA MAAS Clothing and Haberdashery 705 Franklin, Tampa, Florida ESSRIG'S Tampa's Exclusive Piece Goods Shop "Everything in Dress Materials" 902 FRANKLIN STREET, COR. CASS More than ten thousand of your neighbors are customers of DIXIE DAMP WASH LAUNDRY Phone 4323 DIXIE DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS Phone M 1036 Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast Tampa Stock Farms Also Certified Milk Phone 4993 SIMERMAN'S South Florida's Largest Exclusive Millinery Emporium 1012 FRANKLIN STREET Standard Grocery Company 3103 Bay-to-Bay Blvd., at Lisbon Finest Groceries and Western Meats MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS	Florida TAMPA (Continued) Diamonds Jewelry Silverware Bead Bags Costume Jewelry and Novelties Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co. THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS TAMPA ST. PETERSBURG ARCH PRESERVER SHOE Style and comfort for every occasion PRINCESS BOOT SHOP 812 FRANKLIN STREET Skilled Operators Permanent Waving Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor 413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734 Wolf Brothers, Inc. Everything to Wear for MEN AND BOYS 808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS FOUR CORNERS Dresses, Hats Accessories Beauty Parlor in Connection 204 MADISON STREET Baldwin Mitchell M. & M. Lynch THE TAMPA SHOP EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY Phone M 58-681 612 Tampa Street, Tampa, Florida WEST PALM BEACH Hatch's THE COMPLETE SHIRAZ CENTER FOR THE HOME WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA RESORT APPAREL SILKS Home Furnishings Clematis and Olive Streets CATHERINE Millinery Importer PALM BEACH The Fashion Beaux Arts COLEMAN'S INSURANCE SPECIALTY B.D. COLE WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. Palms Ice Company. The Only Independent Plant Purest Ice and Surest Service THE PALM BEACHES Dial 2-0231 26th and Pinewood Gifts for All Occasions Social Stationery HALSEY & GRIFFITH Incorporated Phone 5171 313-15-17 Datura St. De Lux, Inc. CLENNERS and LAUNDRY F. W. TWOMBLY, Pres. Phone 2-2385 412 South Olive Ave. Phone 5213 18 Lakeview Arcade West Palm Beach, Florida DIAMONDS WATCHES L. C. MARTIN JEWELER 211 Clematis Street West Palm Beach, Fla. SILVERWARE CHIME CLOCKS CASTLEN-ERVIN Co. Established 1922 PRINTING—ENGRAVING Dial 2-0408 106-108 So. Olive Ave. We Make a Good Impression Mrs. M. S. Edwards The Real Cleaners All Clothes Inspected, Buttons Replaced Without Charge Phone 2-2362 Call for and Deliver 404 Gardenia, West Palm Beach, Fla. PINDER'S Footwear for the Entire Family at Prices That Will Meet the Family Budget and Please All \$5.00 Shoe Store 222 CLEMATIS STREET THE LOG CABIN Specializing in FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES HOME MADE PIES and CAKES LUNCHEON—DINNER 325 DATURA STREET Dial 2-1984 BEST ELECTRIC Co., Inc. Contractors—Dealers Phone 2-0844 807 S. Poinsettia Ave. FLOWERS—IMPORTED BIRDS SHEARMAN'S FLOWER and PET SHOP Olive and Gardenia Streets West Palm Beach, Fla. GOLD FISH HENDRY'S CAGES

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Dog's Devotion

(From the Oxford Times)

ALL dog-lovers will be interested in an unusual story of canine devotion and sagacity which has just come to light.

A city constable's duty took him to Poole Road at a late hour, when a small dog ran up to him barking vociferously. The constable was unable to pacify the dog and, thinking that it had been disturbed by his approach, proceeded on his beat, and put all thoughts of it aside. Shortly after, however, when he was returning over the same road, the dog again ran up and continued barking, and obviously, by its actions, wanted the constable to accompany it.

He followed the dog, and eventually reached the canal at the Hayfield Road end. Here the dog looked expectantly at the constable, who, however, at first glance, could find nothing amiss. He was about to give up his investigation when renewed barking caused him to make a more diligent search.

On closer inspection he found a hole in the ice, and, proceeding warily, he found another dog in the water, vainly struggling to get out. He extended a helping hand to the animal, which at last managed to scramble ashore. Both dogs barked their thanks, and immediately ran off.

In the Movie Colony

A LITTLE incident which shed a true light on the doings of the movie colony in Hollywood is reported in the columns of the Hollywood News, a clipping of which has been forwarded by Miss G. A. W. H. B. Warner was cast recently for the lead in a new "M. G. M." picture. Though this is regarded as one of the plums of the industry, Mr. Warner, who "found himself" through an independent picture made by Abe Collins, and to whom he made a promise to help whenever he was needed, notified the "M. G. M." producers that a debt of honor came first, and he began work in a picture for his friend.

A Quotation for Today

BE unselfish. That is the first and the final commandment for those who would be useful, and happy in their usefulness.

—CHARLES W. ELIOT

Odds and Ends

The Conger Eel

The conger eel, which is an important food fish of Europe, is said to lay 35,000,000 eggs, and it is estimated that each egg grows to maturity and the increase continued at the same rate, every ocean and sea would be full of conger eels in 10 years.

The Kindergarten

The kindergarten was introduced by Friedrich Froebel, a German educator, who applied that name to this method of teaching. It has been a part of the public school system for 30 years.

The Mississippi

Approximately 530,000,000 tons of suspended matter are swept into the Gulf of Mexico every year by the Mississippi River.

Eggs as Money

During the recent years hard-boiled eggs have been used as currency in certain parts of southern Russia.

Transportation

Between \$12,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000 is spent in the United States annually in the purchase and maintenance of motorcars and trucks.

Insurance in Force

Approximately \$100,000,000,000 of life insurance is in force in America. This amount exceeds 70 per cent of the world total.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

An English Girl Guide's Camping Holiday

Scarborough, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and although I have been intending to send a letter for quite a time, I have not really found the time to get it ready. I want to write to tell you what a glorious time I had when I went to camp with my company. I am a Girl Guide of the 2A Co., Scarborough.

On July 28 about 20 guides of various sizes congregated outside our clubroom, where a bus was waiting to take us to our camp site at Hackness, a little village not far from Scarborough.

The captain and lieutenant had gone two days before to pitch the tent. The site was in a little valley with wooded hills topped by moors on each side, and at the bottom of the field was a beautiful river. In one corner stood the farmhouse where we bought our supplies of lovely fresh country butter, rich, creamy milk and new-laid eggs. We had three large bell tents, in two of which were eight guides sleeping, the other being used as the store tent, where all the pots and pans and foodstuffs were kept. There were two ridge tents, one occupied by the captain and lieutenant, the other by two visitors who stayed with us who were not Guides or Guiders.

Our First Walk

After tea that evening we started out for a walk. We went to the top of a winding, narrow, muddy lane. But the view! If I were an artist and could paint those views or could give you them in a written picture! Every turn of that narrow muddy path revealed something more beautiful—a tiny village nestled among the trees, with an old, old church, a lovely manor house, the seat of the Derwents for countless ages. And the quietude and peace it all brought are something never to be forgotten. We reached the top of the hill to find miles and miles of gorgeous heather. Unless one has seen the Yorkshire moors one cannot imagine a stretch of wonderful purple such as we saw that evening as the sun sank in the west. The next day, at 7:30 the whistle blew. Cooks were roused, and whilst

half of them were getting the fire ready, the others were fetching water, for at breakfast. At 8:30 we had breakfast and then dispersed to our numerous duties, one patrol fetching wood and water, another washing up all the pots, and the cooks beginning to prepare for dinner. At 8:45 we had prayers and hoisted the colors, and the Guides were inspected and ready for church, except two, who were left to cook dinner. When we returned from church we had dinner, the cooks having prepared it excellently. After dinner came the rest hour, during which we wrote letters and cards home. At 3 o'clock we were allowed to have a bathe in the river, but it was icy cold, and just as we were beginning to enjoy ourselves, a thunderstorm broke upon us and all the spectators ran!

[Janet has described a week of camp life, but unfortunately there is not space to print it all. We give below her account of Wednesday's and Friday's programs.—Ed.]

Wednesday. After the usual routine, we played cricket and rounders, both of which proved very exciting. After that we went for a ramble in the woods, and as we came home we gathered wood for our fire. We made an exciting retreat from some fierce-looking bulls, and had a fine time in the trees. Supper was eaten round the camp fire, where we sang rounds, and songs, and sea shanties, besides various Guiding singing solos, and then off to bed.

Friday's Program. Friday was our last whole day, so we determined to make the most of it. A few of us got up at 6:15 a. m. and taking our breakfast we walked to Ayton Quarry, a place where the sea once washed over, and where we found fossils both large and small. Here we cooked our breakfast, and then rested to enjoy a sun bath. It is impossible to describe the beauty of that morning walk through the smiling country-side, over fields in which grew wheat and corn, and here and there were vivid scarlet poppies, tiny scarlet pimpernel and beautiful cornflowers. We walked back through dark cool pine woods, over the sweet-smelling pine needles, and upon coming to the bottom of a slope, we saw before us a wonderful natural avenue of trees, more lovely

Warwick, England

I am 13 and should like to correspond with any boy in any other country. I always read the Monitor and enjoy Snubs and The Children's Page. I live in England, right in the center.

We have a pet dog, Blazes, who can jump walls splendidly. I also have an aviary with a great many birds. I have been in an airplane over Warwick. I am very fond of curries and should like to exchange with any other boy of 13. Newell O.

Answering Letters

If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, include postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England and South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, include stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

One Minute Biographies



Who: BENVENUTO, CELLINI (chel-lee-nee).

Where: Italy.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: An eminent artist of the Italian Renaissance, a worker in precious metals and a sculptor. His father was a musician and a maker of musical instruments, whose wish it was that his son should follow in the same steps. But even as a boy Benvenuto had such a tremendous liking for working out designs in metals that he could not be turned aside from it. So at length he was apprenticed to a goldsmith. Soon he left his native Florence, wandered from town to town, and finally came to Rome where he executed commissions for the Pope, for the King and his court. When later he returned to Florence, his special patron was the great Duke Cosimo de' Medici.

As Cellini tells us in his Autobiography, he understood "the mysteries of the brass foundry"; he knew the secrets of hammering iron and of chiseling steel; he designed medals, enameled book-bindings, cast portraits in bronze; he made gorgeous gold and silver salt cellars (of which the most celebrated is the silver one, made for Francis I, now at Vienna). He could fashion the most minute and exquisite jewelry or decorate the palaces of his wealthy patrons with his own hands. His silver vases were a delight to behold. In a hundred ways, he made his contribution to the magnificence of those gorgeous trappings which went to form the background for the Italian Renaissance.

Perhaps the most important of his sculptures is his "Perseus," still preserved in the Loggia dei Lanzi, at Florence. Experts call it a veritable marvel of technical excellence. Yet as a goldsmith he has been proclaimed supreme among craftsmen of the Italian Renaissance. Those of a literary turn hold his Autobiography to be his greatest achievement. Indeed, it does throw much light upon his artistic work and the processes involved in its production. The book is a vivid, if sometimes an abhorrent presentation of the vigorous, colorful and uncontrolled living of the age to which he belonged.

A Word a Day

Avail

We find that this word both as a verb and a substantive was used by our early writers in the sense of value. The Latin valere, "to be strong" or "to be worth," and the French valoir, both emphasize this idea. To have the strength or force to accomplish the purpose, to be of value or advantage, is to avail. Reflexively, it is used to suggest benefit or profit or service to oneself.

It is an exceptional word, for while it means to have value, effect, worth or power, and while we say "it avails little" or "he avails himself of it" and "of what avail was it," we do not speak of the "avail" of anything as of the "worth," save in prepositional and chiefly negative phrases.

In some places the plural form of the noun is used to mean proceeds or profits.

The adjective available, literally something that may be valued, is most frequently taken to indicate usability, serviceableness or suitability for accomplishing an object. As related to legal terms or business measures, that which is available should be sound and effectual.

In avail, the second syllable is stressed. Sound a as in soft, as in a lot.

"Ah! What avails it me, the flocks to keep, Who lost my heart, while I preserved my sheep."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

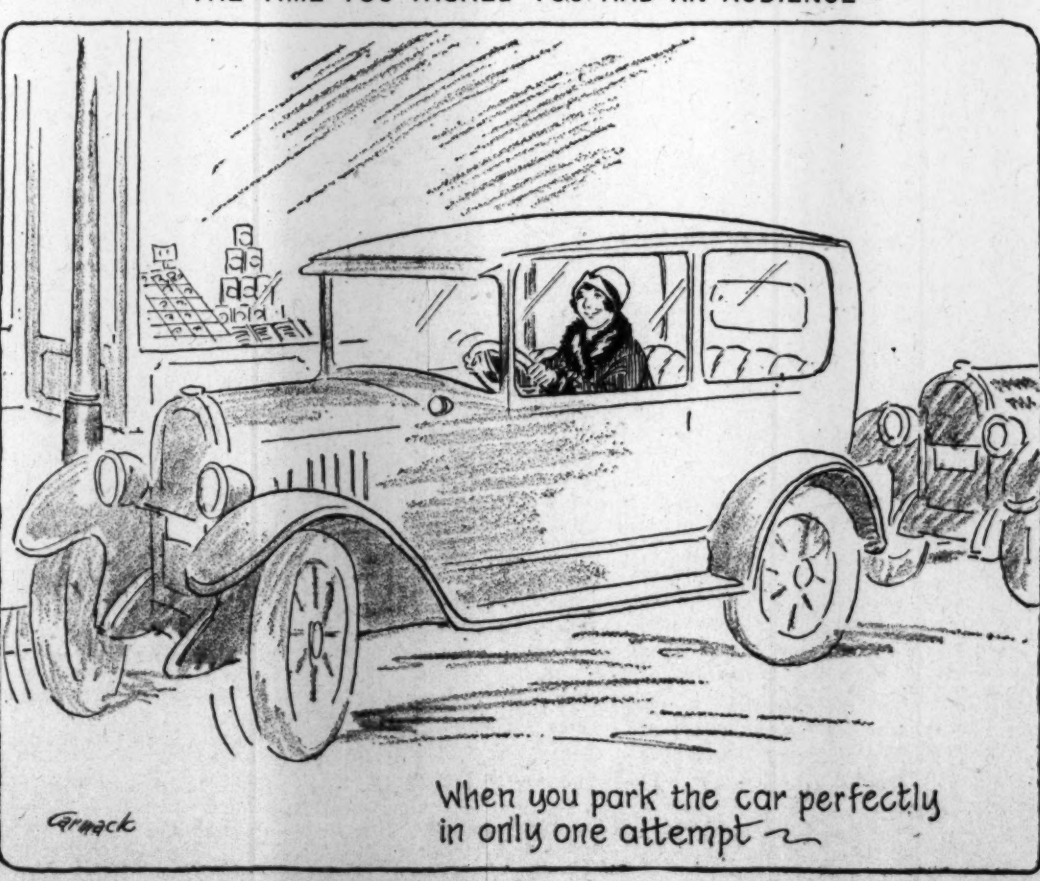
THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What great contribution to mathematics was made by the Arabs?—Editorial 20
2. In what country are 120,000 teachers serving without pay?—Educational Page 20
3. What native of Switzerland became one of America's greatest financiers?—One Minute Biographies 20
4. How many letters are posted in Berlin daily?—World's Great Capitals 20
5. How many pages did the Boston, Mass., directory of 1789 contain?—Editorial Page Feature 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE TIME YOU WISHED YOU HAD AN AUDIENCE



When you park the car perfectly in only one attempt—

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

WEST PALM BEACH

(Continued)

GUSSMAN'S

24-Hour Service

809 South Palm Street

Opposite Lakeview

Texas Gasolines and Oils

Quaker State Oil

Complete Line of Michelin Tires

and Tubes

Formerly Cornell & Posters

Dixie Laundries Inc.

One Day Service

Courtesy, Service and Quality

Phone 6121 917 1st Street

Distinctive Millinery

HELEN PHILLIPS

10 Fagan Arcade West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING

May's OYING

An Institution of 30 Year Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

Atlanta, Ga.

H. G. LEWIS & Co.

Announces the Arrival

of many charming New

Mid-Season Coats

102 WHITEHALL STREET

ROGERS

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.

Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

J. P. ALLEN & Co.

"The Store All Women Know"

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Two Cent

Letter Company

"Direct Mail Advertising

Service"

604 Throver Bldg.

Wal. 3434

Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES

PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.

37-39 Peachtree Street

HUBBARD & HANCOCK Co.

Printers • Engravers • Publishers

29 PRYOR STREET N. E.

ATLANTA, GA. Wal. 6193

Schneider & Son

Jewelers

107 PEACHTREE ST.

Expert Watch and Clock Repairing

Wal. 0671 Atlanta

FRED R. LINDORME

Automobile Painting

Auto Tops and Trimmings

250 to 280 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.

Phone West 1032

Say It With Flowers

WEINSTOCK'S

Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop

WALNUT 0908

GEORGE MUSE

CLOTHING COMPANY

Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and

Furnishings for Men and Boys.

Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery,

and Millinery.

MEGEE & FULLER

BEAUTY SHOP

44½ Whitehall Street Wa. 7894

108 Forsyth St., N. W. Wa. 1070

Experts in All Branches of

Hairdressing Work

SAVANNAH

LADY JANE SHOP

Now Showing

Spring 1929 Styles

Coats, Dresses and Hats

Hosiery and Underwear

LADY JANE SHOP

19 Broughton St. East, Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop

16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.

Expert Shoe Repairing

All Work Guaranteed

FRIENDLY CAFETERIA

"The House by the Side of the Road"

14 E. BROUGHTON ST.

"Say it with Flowers"

RICHARDSON'S

FLORIST

Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

No. 1 Tire Co.

Goodyear Tires and Tubes.

Gas, Oil

ACCESSORIES

Buy and West Broad Street Phone No. 1

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH

(Continued)



408-12 E. Broughton St.

Phones 380-381

ROGERS

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.

Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores

in Georgia, Alabama, and South

Carolina. Your patronage is

appreciated.

Better Wearing Apparel

for Men and Boys

THOS. A. JONES Co.

18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ABBOTT & KNIGHT

INCORPORATED

Cleaners Dyers

Coxe Avenue • Phones 2167-2168

Mountain City Laundry

Modern Launderers

Telephone Nos. 426 and 427

207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

AIKEN & HESTER

DRUGGISTS

Toilet Articles, Stationery, Candies

DELIVERY SERVICE

12 BROADWAY Phone 2004

COAL

Carolina Coal & Ice Co.

66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

YOUNG'S MEN'S SHOP

Tailors—Haberdashers

COMPLETE BARBER SHOP SERVICE

For Ladies and Gentlemen

64 PATTON AVE.—Phone 36

CHARLOTTE

Southeastern

Ice Utilities Corp.

"Certified Coal"

Quality—Service—Appreciation

Office and Yard

300 S. Graham

Phones

MEM. 210-211

Charlotte, N. C.

THE GLENDALE SHOPS

11 EAST TRADE STREET

MILLINERY

5.00 7.50 10.00

Large assortment at \$1.95

CHARLOTTE

LAUNDRY

A laundry service that will more

than please you—it will surprise

and delight you

Phones 444-445

East 2nd Street

S & W

CAFETERIAS

Are Catering to You

CHARLOTTE RALEIGH

ASHEVILLE ATLANTA KNOXVILLE

Majestic Electric Radio

TONE SUPREME

SHAW'S, Incorporated

314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

India's Problem of Autonomy

TWO pronouncements throwing light upon the situation in India have just been made. One is by Lord Irwin, who represents the British Government at Delhi. The other is by Lord Meston, an Indian Civil Servant who was appointed to be a member of the House of Lords in 1919 in order that he might defend reforms introduced in pursuance of the Coalition Government's promise in Parliament of the "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India."

Lord Irwin announced the important fact that there is to be no going back in any way whatever upon the Coalition's undertaking. "I should not be standing before you, here today, as Governor-General," he told the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, "if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hand from that solemn covenant. . . . I long, as for nothing else, to see political life in India move down orderly channels to its full term of natural development."

Lord Meston adds scarcely less weighty information as to limitations by which the circumstances of the case hedge in Lord Irwin's assurance. Discussing in the columns of the London Sunday Times evidence given before the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon, appointed by the British Government to advise Parliament on Indian reforms, Lord Meston points out that certain negative conclusions appear to be emerging. He finds that the much-discussed scheme for giving provincial autonomy is invalidated by the objections raised to the handing over of responsibility for law and order—the control of the police and the administration of justice—to Indian ministers. The complete dominion status, claimed by educated Hindus, he points out, is unacceptable to Moslems who constitute 24 per cent of the population of British India, unless accompanied by protection for minorities which could be afforded only by continuance of British intervention. Another factor is that no drastic constitutional change is agreeable to the rulers of Indian states—containing one-third of the territory and one-fifth of the population of the entire country—unless it affords them a voice in the general policy. Still other features are that no great success can be claimed for the application of the electoral system, especially to the central legislature, and that the combination already attempted at Delhi of an immovable executive with an irresponsible legislature "has no friends."

Lord Meston suggests some kind of federal system modified by the cutting up of the existing provinces into much smaller and less heterogeneous areas, as a possible basis of advance to get round these numerous snags. He sees no prospect of any agreed settlement, however, though he hopes vaguely that the Simon Commission, backed by "generous offers," may finally "enlist the ardor and driving power of the Nationalist spirit" in the service of reform.

Lord Meston writes with probably the fullest inside knowledge of the Indian situation possessed by anyone outside the members of the Simon Commission, who are debarred by their official position from committing themselves at this stage. His statement, taken in conjunction with that of Lord Irwin, amounts to this: India cannot peacefully receive any full measure of autonomy just yet, but no track is to be left unexplored that may approach this consummation. It is the function of the Simon Commission, which is still at work, to steer a course that shall escape shipwreck on the rocks which Lord Meston has charted, so that it may finally cast anchor in the haven of responsible government to which Lord Irwin beckons it on.

Examinations Examined

THE examination system, which in its present rigorous form is a comparatively recent development in British education, has been subjected to much searching criticism during the last six months. First of all, the headmaster of Harrow proposed the abandonment of the "common entrance" examination to the public schools on the ground that it encouraged "cramming"; then, the president of the Board of Education said that examinations doomed far too large in the outlook of the average teacher; next, a few weeks ago, Sir Michael Sadler told the New Education Fellowship that the whole system was so ill-adjusted to present needs that a government inquiry was necessary; whilst Dr. Lyttleton has given expression to the general discontent in its extremest form by boldly suggesting that all competitive tests for children under fourteen should be abolished. One of the defects commonly alleged to be present in the examination system is perhaps hardly a defect at all. It is said that examinations give an advantage to children who are cool and self-possessed, and handicap those with opposite tendencies. This is very true; but it is perhaps not undesirable, despite the common opinion to the contrary, that an educational system should provide some test of ability to meet a crisis with calmness and self-control, a quality of at least equal value with purely academic attainments.

There are, however, numerous valid objections to the examination system as at present

known in Great Britain. It places a premium on facts as opposed to an understanding of their significance, because it is much harder to test understanding than memory. It leads to precocity instead of to normal and harmonious development; it tends to crush rather than foster intellectual curiosity; and it suggests that knowledge is not to be desired for its own sake but only as a means of gaining marks and scoring a petty victory over one's fellows. Moreover, when it is faced with ability of an unusual order the examination system fails lamentably. Swift, Goldsmith, Thackeray, and Tennyson are not by any means the only distinguished men who have failed to take a degree at the universities.

It will therefore be interesting to see what success the Sheffield education authority has in putting into operation a recently adopted scheme for supplementing examination results by considerations of another kind. An examination will still be the chief test for admittance of children to the more advanced schools in the city; but attention will also be paid to the children's general school records, to the reports of the headmaster or mistress and the class teacher, and to the result of a standardized intelligence test. In a few months' time a comparison of the success of children chosen by this method with that of scholars selected by the older system will probably throw considerable light upon the question of examinations.

"During Good Behavior"

WHEN occasionally the integrity of a judicial officer is questioned, the public immediately begins to consider, first of all, the dangers indicated and the possibility that the impervious link in the chain which democracy has forged for its own protection has become corroded by contact with corrupt political influences. Especially is there apprehension if the object against which suspicion is directed be a judge whose tenure is indeterminate, to be ended only when it has been proved, after due inquiry, that he has prostituted his high office to the gain of himself or by showing favoritism to his political friends. Let it be realized at the beginning that it is next to impossible, whatever may be the manner or method of selecting the occupants of official positions, to divest the selective method of political influences, and seldom of actual partisan considerations. It is true, of course, that those chosen to serve "during good behavior" are not so frequently inclined to regard it necessary to keep their political machinery oiled or their political fences in order. But there enters just here an element which possibly, under some conditions, may alter the main aspects of the matter under consideration. It is important, and perhaps vital, owing to the fact that its import may have been long overlooked because of too much weight having been given to the assumption that none but political influences could operate corruptly. Given the opportunity, human nature, believing itself to be entrenched and above the level where suspicion may rest, too often yields to the temptation of greed and acquisitiveness. Few temptations are more alluring than those which are hedged about by the belief that exposure, if one yields, is improbable or next to impossible. The judicial officer who enjoys virtual immunity from suspicion or even inquiry, whose tenure is assured unless he offends openly and grievously, and whose record is not opened for inspection at recurring periods when he stands for re-election, must needs be inherently and courageously honest.

It may be said in appreciation of the integrity of the members of the higher state and federal tribunals that they, generally speaking, measure up to a high and worthy standard. It is because of this that keen disappointment is felt when the faithlessness or untrustworthiness of any one of them is even suspected. They should be above suspicion, but only because they have made themselves so by strict probity and unimpeachable honesty.

The people of the United States, collectively and individually, without exception and regardless of the standards which they have set for themselves, have cheerfully accorded to the bench a position of deference and genuine esteem. They do not desire to see the standard lowered or their own ideal shattered or destroyed.

Rehabilitating New England Lines

NOT only to the native New Englander, but to many others as well, the remarkable progress which has been made by New England's two leading railroad systems—the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford—in the last few years is as gratifying as it is astonishing. Emerging from the period of federal control in a distressed condition, both financially and in an operating and traffic sense, the progress which these lines have made toward complete rehabilitation has been conspicuous even in an era when railroads generally have improved their status.

The achievements of these two distinctly New England institutions have not been spectacular in the sense that the progress made has resulted from great expenditures on plant; rather are the results noteworthy because of the slow but steady improvement, with only such capital expenditures as were justified by the results of the previous year's operations.

Co-operating, if not actually leading, in the awakening of New England to a consciousness of its own splendid resources and potentialities, the two rail lines have worked successfully to bring new industries to New England, to encourage those which had been in a decadent condition, to provide so efficient a rail service that business would be able to pursue the now traditional "hand-to-mouth" buying policy which other sections enjoyed, and to improve their facilities in every way consonant with public necessity and sound, economic fundamentals.

That the respective managements of both roads have labored diligently and effectively is proved by their condition today as well as in the good will of the community, which both lines enjoy to an extent that would have been inconceivable a score of years ago. That investors are not unaware of the possibilities of these railways has been amply attested by the steady upward trend of the stocks of both companies. It is unfortunate that, in spite of an active

campaign to develop passenger business, these roads, in common with most others, have faced a steady shrinkage in revenues, but even this is susceptible of change, when New England and its railways adopt an intensive campaign to encourage a tourist business from the West and South in keeping with the attractions which it has to offer. When a co-operative advertising campaign to tell the world about New England is adopted it is possible that its railways may realize an increase in their passenger revenues in keeping with the other notable improvements which have resulted from their zealous efforts.

Sound Advice to British Labor

HERBERT SMITH, chairman of the Miners' Federation in Britain, an organization claiming to represent 700,000 workers, has been giving sound advice to a number of unemployed who have been persuaded by members of the Communist Party to march from Glasgow to London to demand work. "It is practically certain," Mr. Smith says in "the official organ of the Miners' Federation," "that the impression upon public opinion even among the workers, that the march might create, would be in no way commensurate with the hardships the marchers must necessarily undergo." He adds:

There is, further, the point of the antecedents of those who have made themselves responsible for organizing this march. One would be inclined to give the matter much more serious attention, were one convinced that the organizers have no other object than to call public attention to the distress in the coalfields, but there is, to put it mildly, very great reason to suspect that the main object of the organizers is to make propaganda for a political party which is hostile to the Labor Party to which the Miners' Federation is affiliated.

It is one of the chief difficulties of British Labor that irresponsible extremists at the bottom tend to displace experienced moderates at the top. Mr. Smith has done well to call attention to this fact.

A Composition in Color

PANNINI'S picture in the Museum of the Louvre, at Paris, representing a concert in honor of the son of Louis XV, no doubt deserves bicentenary notice equally with anything else musical of its time. A composition in color, it ought to have the same honor as one in sound. A painting of 200 years ago, it must possess as much documentary interest as an oratorio of the same period. A record of the methods of performers and of the manners of listeners in an auditorium in 1729, it should be entitled to commemoration no less than a piece of melodic, harmonic and contrapuntal handiwork of that date, like Bach's "St. Matthew Passion."

The occasion which the painter caught upon his canvas stands for a compliment to the French from the Italians; the scene of the concert being a theater at Rome. What Pannini's brush has done, therefore, is to preserve, for the regard of posterity, a view of European musical conditions in the early part of the eighteenth century; which conditions perhaps show more like, than unlike, those of the twentieth century, in spite of the changes that tailors and dressmakers have effected in the course of the decades.

An interesting work was under interpretation when the observer sat down to make his sketch, as the lively action of the musicians in the background, and the alert attitude of the people in the foreground, attest; a piece evidently well known to the artists upon the stage, since they are doing everything from memory, no books open before them, and familiar probably to the listeners in pit and boxes, many of whom are glancing at their programs wistfully. A numerous assemblage of instrumentalists is ranged and terraced in the middle of the proscenium, thirty or so string players in front, oboists and trumpeters in good force at the back, bassoonists right and left and kettle-drummers at the extreme ends. A group of women, apparently singers, who are placed high on each side, and a quartet, presumably soloists, who occupy chairs at the farthest point forward, complete the arrangement. Not quite, either, since a violinist in red coat stands in the midst, facing the audience, obviously indicating with his bow the pace at which the gigue, the sarabande, or whatever the movement may be, shall go.

Brave sonorities without question, and from all appearances it is those of some other composer than Bach that float so lightly here. For Bach was modern when Pannini painted, and was to remain so for 100 years and more. And yet, with ever so little room on the program, Bach, as a modern, might have given to a public thus honoring the Dauphin of France an enlightenment greatly worth its while.

Random Ramblings

Getting an education on the installment plan, as is now possible at a number of colleges and universities in the United States, has one feature which is different from purchasing anything else on installments. This is, it will be impossible to take away from the student what he has learned if he cannot meet the next installment.

Athletics are so popular at the United States Naval Academy that there were enough teams at the academy during the last year to require no less than 248 captains, or a captain to about every seven students.

Now that a company has been formed to finance the purchase of airplanes on the installment plan, it will be necessary to put only a part down before the whole goes on.

Do the new yeast-treated bricks, exhibited at the Structural Clay Tile Association convention in Chicago, foretell the time when buildings will actually "rise over night"?

Will Rogers says: "The most looked forward to thing in the world is the green light," and yet the red light is what commands attention.

If wishes were horses, it would take an eight-cylinder convertible coupé to please some people.

Those who figure on just getting by, usually do—but that's all.

Is This Your Cat?

AN ALLEY CAT, it seems, had won a prize in a cat show. Not a little prize, but a big one; not an ordinary cat, but a metropolis. In the throbbing offices of one of its great morning newspapers a dozen events of vastly more significance bowed meekly before this intelligence. Several stories already in type were thrown away to make room for it, and in the readjustment others were forced to skid until they came to handy holes farther back in the paper and crawled into them happy to be spared. That night 10,000 alley cats slunk as of yore through their accustomed darkness, while the likeness of another cat shone forth dazzlingly upon a million pages of print.

Imogen, of course, did not understand why the iron discipline had been relaxed to allow her to take her breakfast in the dining room instead of the kitchen. Nor why Mrs. Jones so earnestly gazed upon her gray and black striped fur and then back at the family newspaper. Nor why Mr. Jones now and then took the paper away, read a certain paragraph over and over and chuckled.

Mr. Jones liked what the paper said about his picking up the cat in his alley and bringing it into the house. He liked the ring of "generous" and "big-hearted." He liked being revealed to the world as he was. In fact, he even liked being revealed at all. Ever since coming to the city with his bride twenty years ago or more, he had been simply one of the million, now three million. After such a period of eclipse it was entrancing suddenly to become a personage, even through one's cat, or indeed as it might be said, even through one's alley. For had there been no alley, there would have been no cat.

Short, sandy-haired and mild, Mr. Jones chuckled again, as his good humor found a new target.

"That young fellow can certainly write," he remarked, as his eye again swept the story of the prize cat. "The facts don't make a lot of difference with him, Matty, but how he can put the words together!"

The breakfast table grew cold and silent. Mr. Jones was lost in admiration of the article, Mrs. Jones of the cat. It was the 7:30 whistle which awoke them to the fact that Mr. Jones had already missed his regular elevated train.

"Take good care of Imogen," he cried as he disappeared.

A moment later the doorbell rang, and for a flicker Mrs. Jones thought her husband had forgotten something. But the bell rang a second and a third time—long incisive rings such as a trumpet would send forth before a castle. They were electric blasts, and Mrs. Jones felt a tiny tremble as she hastened to open.

A stocky middle-aged woman dressed in black, with a frail young person fluttering in the rear, like a cloud about a mountain, stood athwart the entrance.

"Wait, Mother, please," begged the little figure in brown. The matronly knight-at-arms turned and steamrolled her daughter with a glance. Mrs. Jones's tremor turned meanwhile to dander.

"What do you want?" she asked briskly. The rugged face in the doorway matched glances with her.

"I've come to get my cat," it said. Imogen had followed to the doorway and stood gazing up mildly on the scene. Imogen looked like any number of cats. A handsome cat, yes, and a good-natured one, but without "Prize Winner" engraven in her fur. Imogen's blue ribbon points were for the connoisseurs.

"Oh, Mother," sighed the shrinking squire. Her knight glared at Mrs. Jones and turned triumphantly upon her entourage.

"Lucie, I told you so," she declared. "It's Tabby." With a mite of difficulty she knelt and stretched an enticing hand toward the ball of gray and black.

"Tabby," she coaxed. "Tabby, come home to your mummy, come home to your own dear mummy."

The cat looked suspiciously at the fingers meant to be alluring, and backed off. The fingers lost their sweetness and snatched. Imogen loped lightly down the hall and disappeared into the kitchen.

The telephone rang. Mrs. Jones hesitated. The telephone rang insistently. Mrs. Jones beckoned her callers in and without waiting to close the door hurried to the telephone down the hall just off the kitchen.

When Mrs. Jones lifted the receiver she uncorked the suave and even pompous voice of Mr. Filkins. Though he lived near by—and though he was a lawyer, yes—he did not know him, that is so, but he quickly made himself acquainted. He had recently lost a cat. The cat in the morning paper looked like his cat, very much like his cat. If it did so prove, he would expect to have his cat, indeed he knew the law and there was nothing that could keep him from having it back.

As he stated his position—providing it was his cat—Mr. Filkins felt the present proprietor of the cat mentally withdrawing to about the distance of the moon. That was suspicious. The more diffident the other end of the line became, the more certain grew Mr. Filkins of a guilty conscience there. Likewise the more certain he became that he had found his cat. And the more vigorously he expressed himself on the certainty of that fact and on the law thereto.

At the height of his monologue, however, a legal doubt seized him. Perhaps he had better reassure himself with another look at the cat in the paper. Pomposity turned like changeable silk into suavity.

"Madam," he said with a mental bow, "I regret an interruption. Will you kindly hold the phone just a moment?"

He sprinted back to the dining room to snatch a fresh appraisal of the cat with the colorful history. His confidence returned as he took in again the outlines of that beautiful puss looking back at him with the softest expression, as much as to say, "Here at last is a cat all purr and fur and no claws."

Mr. Filkins paused to review his expectant family.

"It's Tytlet!" he dramatically reported, and marched back sternly to the telephone.

"Madam," he began. "Madam—hello—hello, hello—why, what—?"

Mrs. Jones had long since hung up.

She stepped into the kitchen, where Imogen was sunning herself on the blue linoleum floor, unlocked the door to the basement and dispatched Imogen thither. She turned the key and put it in her apron pocket. Imogen was now as good as in a safety deposit box.

Mrs. Jones's atmosphere had changed. "Deliver cat to bearer" two such verbal papers had been served on her almost simultaneously. If one verged on affront, two bordered on mirth. She returned to her sitting room with a smile, half expecting it to be empty. But her waiting list had grown.

The lady knight-at-arms sat solidly on the sofa with her reluctant attendant. She was besieging the castle. On the other side of the room the piano stool was occupied by a young man ill at ease. And standing in the doorway hesitated a little boy and girl. He was holding his sister's hand in a brotherly effort to reassure her, and neither appeared certain whether to tarry a moment longer or to turn and flee at once.

The tall pompadour crowning the little brown face eked out a yardstick's length of boy. His sister had still far to go to reach such a lofty protecting height. At the sight of Mrs. Jones she nudged on the soft fist and would have been off on the wing. But brother held his ground. Maybe the fleeting smile he glimpsed strengthened his confidence.

"Please, Miss," he said, "we've come to see if you have our kitty."

The sunlight which had vanished from Mrs. Jones's countenance as she inventoried her front room came back again as she bent over the youngsters. But she had no

time to speak before the thump of heavy feet on the wooden porch interrupted and a ponderous form pushed the children aside and stepped in.

"Mr. Filkins!" it announced itself stiffly. "And you, I presume, are Mrs. Jones—Mrs. J. B. Jones?" Mrs. Jones felt a sudden hidden menace in her own name.

Mr. Filkins followed the system which he had used with success on many occasions when, as it happened, he had been in the right.

"Madam, I have come to tell you," he intoned threateningly, "to warn you, Madam, that I have come to get my cat, and moreover, that I mean to have my cat."

"Your cat?" quoth a heavy mocking voice from the sofa.

While the claims were being staked out, it occurred to the young man on the piano stool that it would be handy to put in his, too. When he got back to his wife, catless, he would be required to state the full details thereof. So he piped up with a snicker:

"My cat, or—" with a glance round the circle, "as you might say, our cat."

Mrs. Jones felt it was time to put an end to her uninvited party. Yet her home had been invaded in a manner that did not warrant a casual dismissal.

"It's time for you all to go now," she said firmly. "But come back tonight. My husband will be here then, and we will settle this question to the satisfaction of you all, I am sure."

With varied lights and shadows on their faces the owners of lost cats prepared to depart, except the boy and girl.

"Can I come, too?" begged the youngster.

"Why, it'll be past your bedtime."

"I'll get my daddy to bring me. Please may I come?"

"Yes, if you really want to. At eight o'clock, everybody."

During the day the telephone rang frequently, and several telegrams came in. Evening brought many visitors. They filled all the available chairs that Mr. Jones could lug into the sitting room. Each came hopefully to identify the missing member of the family.

In the center of the carpet Mr. Jones had placed an old-fashioned marble topped table to serve as a pedestal. At the hour he marched with dignity to the kitchen, where Mrs. Jones had been holding guard over the fleecy which all sought, and escorted them both in. Imogen, decked in a broad pink ribbon, he placed proudly on the marble.

"Tabby!"

"Tommy!"

"Beauty!"

"Dimples!"

"Dinah!"

"Tytlet!"

Half a dozen faces beamed, half a dozen figures started forward, half a dozen hands reached out toward their own.

Just then the doorbell rang, and voices hushed as Mrs. Jones went to open it. A tall man stood there awkwardly.

"I'm sorry to bother you," he explained, "but my little boy has been so excited all day about his cat he says you have that there wasn't any living in the house with him and his sister tonight until I promised to bring him here. Of course I know—"

By this time the bursting little fellow had pushed around his father, had searched the room and identified its centerpiece.

A loud wail went up.

"That ain't my kitty!"

The address which Mr. Jones had planned was unfortunately fractured in the commotion which followed. Anyway, he was more at home with a few friends than in a crowd. The exit of the weeping lad and his apologetic father was accompanied by the evacuation of the piano stool and several other fortifications.

Half the room emptied itself. Those who went seemed suddenly glad to go. Mr. Jones called on his wife to say his piece. Mrs. Jones was not a speaker, but she could state facts under any circumstances if she had to.

"You all read in the paper about our finding a cat in the alley and its winning the prize at the Persian cat show," she began.

There was a hoarse assent from the sofa.

"We did find a cat in the alley. That part was right. My husband found it and brought it in just as the paper said. And Imogen here won the blue ribbon. I declare I never was so surprised. We had no idea of anything like that when we took her down there."

But the reporter who came out to write up the piece for the paper got these two things mixed. He should have had it right. We were very careful to explain to him just how it was. Weren't we, John?"

Mr. Jones nodded vigorously.

"The cat," she concluded, smiling, "we found in the alley might have belonged to any one of you. It was a fine cat—but it ran off two months ago."

"And this cat here?" doggedly demanded the sofa.

"This is her kitten." F. W. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole issue of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Russia and the Russian People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an Englishman who has been traveling in the United States many months, I am not writing to tell you how much one appreciates your wonderful country and its hospitable people. Mr. Collinson Owen has already stolen our thunder—not to tell you how much your great paper means to us. As we get nearer and we are on our way to Boston, we almost feel we would miss the mail rather than miss the Monitor.

In writing of Russia as you have done so frequently of late, you inevitably, it seems, write about a small group, only partly and incidentally Russian, who represent that country officially. It has always been Russia's misfortune to be officially misrepresented, in the old Tsarist days just as much as today, the only real difference between the officials of the two groups being that the latter claim to be acting entirely in the public interest, whilst the former made no such pretense. The porridge today is as thin as ever, or even thinner than before, and none dares to ask for more.

The simple peasant folk, tormented and unfed, are given stones for bread, and one feels that Thomas D. Campbell or anyone else going to help in the great experiment is only going to prolong the agony; the Russian people given an opportunity, will quickly help themselves. They are peculiarly generous, loving and very simple, using that word simple in its better sense, as meaning free from guile and unaffected. They are nature's true gentlefolk in their open-handed way, when dealing with strangers. They will always offer you of their best. It may be poor and mean, if ungenerously compared with the hospitality of the more prosperous, but the spirit in which it is offered does not admit comparison.

The journalist and cartoonist, excellent as their work so often is, never get a true vision of the Russian people, and, looking on as they do, from the outside, they never can be poor and mean. If ungenerously compared with the hospitality of the more prosperous, but the spirit in which it is offered does not admit comparison. They have all been academy-grown, and with their heads in the clouds, have had no knowledge of the things of the earth. They may have gone into the carpenter's shop, as a traditional exercise, but they have neither worked nor walked with the people, who have looked up to them but have not been fed.

The Russians, the real Russians, the peasants, are a great people. Oh, that some eastern-journeymen Columbus may come quickly and discover them. They are much too good and admirable to be used as an experimental group or rather nation by a few international doctrinaire politicians.

F. C. MOGAWOOD, Philadelphia, Pa.